THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND AMUSEMENT.

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Original Communications.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Heiress.

A Tale of Domestic Life.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"What think you of Miss Talbot, Harry?" said Edward Upton to his friend.

"She is pretty—accomplished—conversable—and quite a belle."

"Dreadful out as if you lost a tooth at every word. Why, my dear fellow, what is the matter with you, that you can't see perfection where every one else discovers it? Miss Talbot—think, she's without a rival, and then such a fortune. Give me your heiresses after all."

"It is quite mysterious, however, not to see any thing of that perfection you speak of in Miss Talbot. To me she is a mere lady of fashion—"

"My dear fellow—"

"Hear me out. I said Miss Talbot was a mere lady of fashion, and I repeat it. She is in everything too selfish, vain, and flippant. She is always gazing on herself, and thinking, right hon. she wore attentions by tricks a real lady should be ashamed of, she never yet conversed for communication of thought. I—"

"Stop, stop," said Harry Morven, laughing, "you caricature her little foibles too extravagantly, and one would think you a judge running up the crimes of a wretch he was about condemning to die. True Miss Talbot likes a little consideration, but it is a corporeal, not what then? The first maiden her wife, and the last will add to the reputation of the fortunate fellow who wins her. For my part, even if your strictures were true, I'd venture into a sunny fairies to obtain a cool ten thousand a year."

"That, then, is the secret of your attentions to Miss Talbot, eh?" said Upton, "when you cannot but own to be more beautiful."

"Faith! and you're right there, though Miss Talbot is quite pretty."

"Yes! and only pretty. Ellen Inskrop, on the contrary, is beautiful, and has the expression of an angel, if we may judge from her countenance, of the dream of those bright beings. And then how amiable! In every thing she is superior to her cousin, except in wealth. She has no withdrawn, she does not continually strive for admiration, she can sit and converse with you for hours without speaking a word either of jealousy or of romance. Ah! Harry, if you only knew when you were wise you would at once own her virtues instead of being dazzled by her empty-minded cousin."

"Faith!" said Morven, shrugging his shoulders, "I don't know but what you are half right after all, and if Miss Talbot only were a wife for me, I would also take her without further parley. But—there's the rub! The fort is, my dear fellow, I can't afford to marry a poor wife. Always brought up in expensive habits, I have even custom my income, and must now either retrench or marry a fortune. And although I think of doing the former, I must look out for an heiress. And, after all, Miss Talbot is not so bad for a fashionable wife, and would look well at the head of one's table. You needn't shake your head. Economy I detest, and so I can't for a moment entertain the idea of retrenching. Just think what the world would say if they heard that the gay and fashionable Morven had married one of your amiable creatures without a sixpence, and retaking himself to some miserable cottage in the country, had sunk down into a quiet tread-mill sort of a chap, without a thought except for his wife and children, his pigs, his orchard, and the price of grain. Fudaw! it makes me sick to think of it."

"Well, we are discussing the question with you, I see. Suppose we go and visit the ladies."

"With all my heart," said Morven,—and the two young men arose and went together.

Harry Morven was a young man of fortune, and naturally of a noble nature,—but the continued round of fashionable dissipation in which he lived, had gradually changed his disposition so that it was impossible to say whether the good or the evil predominated in him. Accustomed to luxury from his earliest childhood, he could not withstand the temptation of marrying a poor wife. Until it was impossible to say whether the good or the evil predominated in him. Accustomed to luxury from his earliest childhood, he could not withstand the temptation of marrying a poor wife. Until he could behold Sylvan that he could not endure the thought of mere competence, which he called poverty,—and he was therefore willing to sacrifice the happiness of his life, for the purpose of winning an heiress. Of this success he did not for a moment doubt. His personal appearance, his address, the reputation of wealth, and celebrated as the beau of the season, he had already flattered himself that Miss Talbot would not withstand his attentions. Her great wealth was a prize not to be overlooked,—and even before his conversation with Upton, he had resolved on wooing and winning her.

His friend, however, was of a far different character. Edward Upton was indeed one of nature's noblest works. He did not despise the wealth of Morven, nor did he make any pretensions to fashion, but for men were more polished in their demeanor, or more fascinating here room-mates in college, and though after they had graduated the two friends had separated,—the one to study a profession, the other to commence a career of fashion—yet a mutual correspondence had been kept up between them, and, they had continued their boyish intimacy unimpaired. Indeed it was not until the lapse of nearly four years, when they met again, that Upton observed the change which the gay world had worked in his friend. He left him a frank-hearted, and often generous youth: he met him a selfish, sneering man of fashion. They had both arrived at the same springs, at the same time, and while there, had met the two cousins, Miss Talbot and Miss Inskrop, from Boston. The former was said to be an heiress to an immense amount, while the latter had nothing but her virtues to recommend her.

But if Emily Inskrop was without wealth she was not the less to be admired, nor was it long, after the foregoing conversation, before Sylvan became conscious that his affections were irretrievably placed upon her. This discovery of his feelings placed him in a dilemma, from which he scarcely knew how to extricate himself. Having little doubt but he could at last succeed in gaining poverty, depriving her of the thousand little nameless luxuries which, from long use, had become necessary to her! Besides he was certain that her uncle, who was also her guardian, and who attended the cousins at the Springs, would never consent to her union with him. Many an anxious day and sleepless night did Sylvan spend in thinking over his situation; but every hour only convinced him more and more of the hopelessness of the task. Yet he could not resist seeking the company of Miss Inskrop, and, though at first, she had seemed not insensible to his attentions, yet of late her manner had grown more reserved and cold. This confirmed his opinion of the impossibility of obtaining her hand, and unable to leave the springs, he found himself whiling away his time, and often, when alone, he would bitterly condemning to die. True Miss Talbot likes a little consideration, but it is a corporeal, not what then? The first maiden her wife, and the last will add to the reputation of the fortunate fellow who wins her. For my part, even if your strictures were true, I'd venture into a sunny fairies to obtain a cool ten thousand a year."

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[illegible] the speaker, but he turns [illegible] to answer, falls down [illegible] and tell him he must [illegible] to him. It is evidently [illegible] that the beauty never had [illegible] about whom, and tell [illegible] to attend, and that all the [illegible] for his comfort. His thoughts are yet [illegible] Dine she knows it! [illegible] He can speak of [illegible]

[illegible] wise, and talk kindly [illegible] more collected, and can [illegible] it true to me. Mr. Carlisle, it is time they were [illegible] rest round here, and shake [illegible] without being duly [illegible] and of a young man, [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] him. They have passed [illegible] the open air—in the street [illegible] herself where [illegible] which has been in all his [illegible] have been busy [illegible] and yet how cheerful and [illegible] the gentlemen, in taking [illegible] many into his hand. He [illegible] he begs [illegible] he pronounces, he hastily re-

[illegible] aining in a neighbouring [illegible] with him, [illegible] can only travel at a fast [illegible] on before, because [illegible] get further from the [illegible] to rest. [illegible] same with this precaution [illegible] to him. On the road [illegible] he Air, but when they [illegible] he begs [illegible] there the house appears in [illegible] only for a minute or [illegible]

[illegible] her, for the old gentleman [illegible] mend their pace, and [illegible] Robert's mother, [illegible] the latter part it drew [illegible] to have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

engaged to dance with a evening passing away delightfully, the invited to sit in a private box; talking agreeably with the ——— ——— ——— to say nothing of looking all round the house——but not half the Prime Donne, just speaking to under her opposite: one of the gentlemen whispers, "Mrs. ——— sees in the ladies to speak with you." "Good evening, ladies!" said end I go, to exchange the entertaining scenes of pleasure for the chamber of the sick or dying.

"Ah!" said dismal I, sober-ish down somewhat by this melancholy little touch, "what a picture have put drawn of the every-day life of the city doctor! And I suppose that Sunday would bring you no relief?"

"None whatever. Bells ring in the morning; shave—get to church—put my head down—mind composed; world and its vanities put to flight—almost on the verge of heaven. Reverend gentleman takes his text: just then most comes down the aisle, stops at my pew door, leans down, whispers in my ear; take up my hat; clergyman says to himself, "Poor fellow! cannot wonder God in peace!" Friends nod and smile; incline put their heads together; people hang over the galleries; suppose the deuce's got out. Ah! my dear fellow, believe me, it is a dog's life!"

Saturday Evening Post.

PUBLISHED AND CONDUCTED BY

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the Saturday Evening Post has been removed to the South West Corner of Chesnut and Third Street. The situation is in every respect superior to that of the old stand. We shall be happy to have our good friend and customers of our old brethren at any time.

A Short Chit-Chat.

Now that Master Humphrey's Clock has been finished, we shall devote our hot pegs to its old medley of fun, sentiment, philosophy and knowledge. We had no idea when we began it, that "The Old Curiosity Shop," would be extended into so long a tale. But "hope springs eternal" in future we shall discard all stories, however good otherwise, of immoderate length. Next week, we shall give on our first page an original tale, by the well-known Author of "Crossing in the Last War." Look out!

Other Credits.

We see several of the original stories, which were written for, and published in this paper, are going the rounds over our exchanges, without credit. Among those guilty of the want of courtesy is the "Literary Souvenir," of Lowell, Mass., which has in its last, "The Religan." We don't insist upon the proper names, &c., but every paper that adopts such a course from our exchange.

The Olive Branch and Indiana Sun copy "The Maiden's Adventure," from the Magazine, without credit a contemporary. Fair play gentlemen.

Street near Town.

Now is the season for grafting, and no farmer ought suffer an indifferent fruit tree on his place, when by this simple process he can ensure him self the finest fruit. Even old and large trees may be greatly improved, if some of the most vigorous limbs, near the centre, are selected for the insertion of scions—but it is always best to graft when the trees are young. The practised nursery man cut off all the inferior trees from the ground, when they are about the size of a man's finger, and place the graft on the stock, and then the whole outer-good body of the tree will produce one sort of fruit.

There are many modes of grafting, but *cleft grafting* is the most common. It is usually practised on stocks from one to two inches in diameter. It is thus performed. The head of the stock is carefully sawed off at a part free from knots, and the top pared smooth; with a thin knife split the stock through the centre, to the depth of about two inches, and insert a wedge to keep it open for the reception of the scion. The scion is to be prepared in the form of a wedge; with an eye, if possible, in the upper part of the section thus formed; perfect success is the more certain when thin is the case. The scion is now to be carefully inserted, so that the inner bark of the scion and of the stock may exactly meet. Large stocks require two scions, one on each side; sometime four are inserted. The whole is now to be carefully covered with composition, or grafting clay, except two or three eyes of each scion. This mode of grafting is equally applicable to very small stocks, but being weak, must be bound with a cord of bass matting.

To secure your grafting, attention must be paid to the composition. We have known the best kind to be made of three parts of resin, three parts of bees wax, and one part tallow, melted together; when well mixed, it is poured into water and worked up like shoemaker's wax by hand. This composition may be spread while in a melted state pretty thickly with a brush on very strong brown paper. This paper is to be cut into small strips of suitable size, and is very thickly applied. In cool weather, it may be instantly warmed with the breath, so as become adhesive.

The Boundary Question.

The Legislature of Maine, our readers will recollect, passed a series of Resolutions some time since, appointed to the command of their militia to support the claim of that State upon the Government of the Union "to establish the line which that Government has unfortunately declared to be the true boundary" between the territory of the United States and that of Great Britian. The Senate of the United States, upon receiving these resolutions, referred them to a Select Committee, of which Gen. B. C. Howard was the Chairman. By this Committee a report was made, elaborate and able, accompanied by three maps, restoring the whole ground of the controversy with a precision as well as acuteness which could hardly be expected of any one who was less familiar with the subject then the distinguished Chairman of the Committee, who enjoyed the best opportunity of making himself acquainted with it during his late service in Congress at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives. The report and the maps are mainly favorable to the claim, heretofore asserted by the Executive of the United States, and sanctioned by the unanimous votes of both Houses of Congress.

The resolutions appended to the report declare the right of Maine to the Territory in dispute, express a perfect confidence that the National Government will honorably assert and adjust the claim of Maine, and request that State to contribute, by all means in its power, to a speedy and amicable settlement of the dispute upon honorable terms. The most important of the resolutions, however, is the following:

"Resolved, That, *if the British Government should acknowledge the title of the State of Maine to the Territory in dispute, and offer a fair equivalent for the passage through it of a military road, it would be a reasonable mode of adjusting the dispute, and ought to be satisfactory to the State of Maine.*"

This is a proposition which we have never before exactly seen. It puts the matter in a new and more favorable light, and we hope will meet with the consideration of both governments.

Good Coverage.

It is stated that in the heat of the recent action in Florida between Taskawgalliaed Leon, Alhertie, private Lone finding his gun missing fire, was seen to drop upon his knees, and taking out his screw driver, removed the old flint, and inserted a new one, recommenced firing more to his satisfaction.

English Magdeleth.

Methodistizing is the name which many of the English periodicals have given to Dunelly, from his late speech on American literature, they have a happy knack of appropriating to themselves, much of the wit and humor of their cousins. Another view of the matter is taken by the Boston Courier, which says:

The report of the proceedings of the Rev. Dr. G. S. Bunn, a clergyman of which denomination he gave last week, has called forth a reply from Matthew Biddle, the former president of that institution. This reply appeared in the shape of a letter addressed to the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, published in the National Gazette of the 10th and 13th inst. Without entering into this controversy, we shall gratify the curiosity of our readers by giving also a synopsis of these letters. Between the two rival parties the public must decide.

The most prominent charge against Mr. Biddle in the report was that he paid off his private debts at the time of the pressure, which caused the loss of the cotton speculation in depreciated funds. The history he gives of the transaction is this.

"As early day, he says, perceiving that, if the price of cotton could be maintained in England, this country would more readily pay off her debts, he determined to do so, and with the concurrence by which cotton might be purchased in the south, and paid for by drafts on the bank, which drafts could be repaid in the same way that cotton should be sold in Europe. By skillfully keeping back the article there, he hoped always to maintain it a high price. At first he endeavored to persuade others to engage in the scheme, but finding most averse to it, he embarked in it himself. A firm was established in Liverpool, called Humphreys and Biddle, who became the active agents in these transactions, and for a while everything went on smoothly. After the resignation of Mr. Biddle, however, and the introduction into which the bank fell in Europe, Mr. Jaudon was several times in great emergencies, from which he was only extricated by large sales of cotton, made by Humphreys and Biddle, at his pressing solicitations, and on a sufficient promise of indemnity for any extreme loss they might suffer. That firm also endorsed and accepted for him extensively, so extensively, in fact, that their credit finally began to suffer. Under these circumstances they made a representation to Mr. Dunlap, the then president of the U. S. Bank, when he engaged that the bank would indemnify Humphreys and Biddle for any loss sustained on their accounts, as well future, as past.

When, therefore, the balance claimed was presented to Mr. Biddle, in declining paying it, crying that the cotton was sacrificed for the sake of the bank, and that, had it been held back, no loss would have been suffered. The opinion of Chancellor Kent was taken, who declared Mr. Biddle not liable to the bank under these circumstances. To prevent litigation, and out of old friendship to the Bank, Mr. Biddle says he finally agreed to pay the sum by way of compromise, though never convinced instead of each party having floated to the earth; while some it whirled around and around, or went whizzing, swifter then a comet, past the windows. By night, the snow by nearly a foot deep, and had it not melted at first as rapidly as it touched the earth, we have no doubt, the flakes would have lain at least fifteen inches deep.

The next morning, however, the sun was up early, and at work, so that before nightfall the greater portion of the snow had disappeared.——

Let it be recorded, however, that the 12th of April, 1840,—the period of his retirement—he says were as follows. The statement is based on the report of the committee of direction:

Liabilities,	$35,641,611
Assets,	74,561,756

As compared with the Bank of England, at the same date, the U. S. Bank stood as follows:

BANK OF ENGLAND.	
Circulation, £8,320,000	£8,320,000
Deposits, 7,360,000	2,032,000
£2,272,000	£1,411,000
BANK OF U. STATES.	
Circulation, $3,221,124	$3,305,350
Deposits, 6,473,592	1,905,000
$9,694,719	$5,204,674

At the same period, Mr. Biddle says, the money-pod market, both in specie and paper, was usually easy. In England, discounts ranged from 3 to 4½ per cent. The Stocks, which are now so low, were then at excellent prices, as the following tables will show:

Time.	1st March, 1840.	1st March, 1841.
Bank of the United States,	110	77
Pennsylvania 5s,	104	75
Bank of Philadelphia,	105	75
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	102	90
Ohio 6s,	107	90
Kentucky 6s,	103	75
Mississippi Sterling 6s,	105	90

Domestic exchange was easy. That on New Orleans was at par for 1 per cent. premium. The highest discount on drafts at sight from any quarter of the Union was 4 per cent.

Having found a friend in Mr. Wayn, when he could depart from the Bank honorably, he resigned, leaving it in the following condition:

Notes in circulation, $23,075,483

With 74 millions to pay 35.

With the highest character and credit.

Dividing right per cent, yet laying up something every year.

The Stock selling at 116.

The foreign exchanges easy.

The domestic exchanges low and uniform.

The only contentment with the General and State Governments settled.

With peace at home and abroad."

Mr. Biddle then proceeds to say that up to Jan. 1840, ten months after his retirement, the directors continued to declare the prosperity of the Bank. We shall not quote the various encomiums, but merely their effect. Resolutions then were passed,

"On the 1st of January, 1839, declaring a dividend of four per cent. and announcing a surplus of more than four millions.

On the 29th of March, 1839, asserting that the Bank was prosperous in all its relations.

On the 1st of July, 1839, declaring a dividend of four per cent., with a surplus of more than four millions.

On the 15th of Nov. 1839, after a detailed examination by two committees, asserting still a surplus of three millions.

On the 1st of January, 1840, exhibiting a surplus of more than five millions, and abstaining from making a dividend only because it was then merely from prudential considerations, in respect to the Legislature.

After this exhibition—continues Mr. B.—can any one deny what I proposed to prove, that, when I left the Bank', in March, 1839, it was in a safe and prosperous condition?"

The Ex-President closes, by stating what he thinks are the causes of the prostration of the Bank. They are in effect the difficulty in the English money market, commencing in 1838, which renders all stocks, and therefore American ones, unconvertible in London except at a heavy sacrifice. These causes existed on this country, and stocks began to be depressed. Then came the first resumption—which Mr. B. calls premature, in consequence with the Government. To make this latter fall first on the N. Y. Banks, heavy bills were drawn by the U. S. Bank on the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of New York, requiring them for specie, &c., and at last has contracted.

The consumer has made a very favorable report, which we to have been read in public session yesterday. The delivered last week a course of lectures upon the subject, to a select circle of Americans and French citizens, and has gone to Havre, to embark in the pushes of the 16th, for New York. Mr. Sopp has lectured in England and Scotland, and I believe he is the first American that ever has given a lecture on any science in Great Britain."

Mode of U. S. Bank.

Letters of Mr. Biddle in reply to those of the Clayton Committee—Contrast—Opinions of Mr. Biddle—Mismanagement of the Bank in April, 1839—Resolutions of the Directors—Mr. Biddle—Another view of the business of the Bank—Opinions of Mr. Biddle.

Such is the substance of the reply——for so Mr. B. is directly involved——to the report of the Clayton Committee. Other documents from both sides follow them. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of either's data. We only make room for them, subject to the fidelity of our columns. We espouse neither cause. An impartial public will decide between the two.

Proposed Establishment in the City.

The New York Star gives the following account of the financial submission in that city, on the occasion of the death of General Harrison. The meeting was held at the City Hall, attended much from the solemnity and magnificence of the funeral pageant. Still it was gorgeous in the extreme, and notwithstanding the torrents of sleet and snow and rain which fell without intermission during the ceremonies, the side-walks, steps, and even the roofs of the houses, were crowded with spectators along the entire line of march.

The procession began to move about one o'clock. At this time the storm had not set in, and the sun shone brightly, though clouds were overshadowed the whole sky gave token of its approach. The military companies, with their bands, marched with escort and marching in advance to the full roll of the muffled drum, comprised nearly one third of the procession. There could not have been less than five thousand men in military costume. The Ore, which was borne by the milters of the Constitution, was of the ordinary shape, and gilt. At the bank was an eagle with extended wings, in each carved over the summit of the ore, and bearing in its beak a scroll inscribed with the name of "Harrison." The names of "Washington, Hamilton, Lafayette, Harrison," appeared on the front of the urn.

The city may be said to have been hung in mourning. From the windows of the houses in Broadway, both sides of the streets to East Broadway, both sides of the streets were literally draped with black. At along the wrong Exeter hung the gloomy festoon, and at some of the grey good stores black streamers were stretched from roof to pavement, or, floating from reached nearly across the street. In front of the Chatham Theatre was suspended in words, from the eagle on the roof down to the ground. In East Broadway, and indeed along the whole line of march, many of the private dwellings displayed mourning insignia, some of them having festoons of crape over their doors, and others slips of crape tied to the knockers or fastened to the front of the temporary platform which had been erected immediately in front of the City Hall, and information which exhibits that "the ceremonies of the day were over."

The procession was about four miles in length, and numbered from twelve to fourteen thousand men.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the obsequies probably left a more solemn and solemn ever witnessed in this country. Long may it be ere we have a similar occasion for such demonstrations of popular grief."

Family of Gen. Harrison.

Proposed Establishment in the City—Widow of the late President—Views of all Parties—Sentiments of the Executive—Departure of the late President's Family.

Many of the newspapers, of both political parties, are advocating the establishment of a sum, equalling a portion, or even the whole of the President's salary to the family of the late Gen. Harrison. Their arguments under which they have been placed, consequent upon their removal from the west, and their assumption of their new station, are certainly strong. The Executive has left them embarrassed. "Nothing suggests," says the N. American——"should be bestowed. No money can repair the agonizing bereavement, but the expenses which the family have already incurred in their removal and in hospitalities too freely extended, must be met. Nay, enough to sustain through life the heart-broken widow and the grieved relatives who were dependent, in a measure, upon the deceased for a support, should at once be placed at the disposal of the family."

Not less explicit is the tone of the Boston Post, the leading Van Buren paper in New England. "It would be" it says "no more than justice if Congress should vote to pay to Gen. Harrison's widow a year's salary" of the President, "or repeating it, a Whig newspaper, holds the following language. "Some of our cotemporaries are proposing that Congress should grant the amount of a year's presidential salary to the widow of the lamented Harrison. Now in our poor view, they could not do less, with decency, than appropriate the salary of *half a year*. It is not a question as much of this or that sum, as it is an indispensable tribute to relieve the wants of a poor but great man's family, whose limited means and inevitable necessity increased twenty fold by the partialities of the people. Let the declining years of the widow be comfort—does that neglect deprive them be fully cancelled—and a liberal something still left to secure those who will leave behind them that the honors of her husband, the happiness of her family, are some more than the mere breath of a name."

The afflicted family left Washington on Monday for the west. A correspondent of the capital thus speaks of them.

"As soon as Mr. Tyler arrived, he despatched a polite note to them, condoling with them on the heavy loss which the will of Providence had required them to bear, and requesting that they would consider the house of entire freedom, for the present, but would permit him to consider himself as indebted to their hospitality when he returned. He also offered them the use of his carriages as his guests. That they felt the kindness of his offer, they have no hesitation in acknowledging; but a sense of the duty they owed to the dead widow, prevailed over other considerations, and induced them to make the speediest arrangements for a journey to the West. Great difficulty was found in the effect which this step would be produced on the health of Mrs. Harrison, when the news of her bereavement reaches her. "Heaven only knows the kind to the shore bears her the worst state of health, clinging to her husband, as she did, with an affection which years had not loosed, it will require *fine* if she should sink under the violence of the shock."

Methodist Conference.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in our city on Thursday the 8th inst., and continued during a portion of the present week. The attendance was large, and the amount of business transacted unusually great. The sessions of the body were held in the church in Fourth below Arch street.

New York Election.

The municipal election in New York, took place on Tuesday, the 13th, when Robt. H. Morris, of the Van Buren ticket, was elected Mayor, by a majority of about 600. There was a falling off of nearly a fourth in the votes of both political parties.

Death of Gen. Harrison.

A letter from Washington, dated the 7th ult. in the New York Commercial Advertiser, we learn that on the 29th instant, 229 Indians settled from that place to New Orleans, on their way to Arkansas—they were principaly Tallahassees of Echo Emathla's band." "This ship, says the writer, "is the poor 95 Indians, increased now to 150, by the arrival yesterday of a party under Com Tustunuggee; Cosmo-ta-ha-ha, the family of the late chief, is the most intelligent and fine looking Indians I have ever seen.

Tustunuggee is little restraint upon one's feelings to extend a friendly hand to two such consummate villains and cold-blooded murderers as these last two chiefs. Their coming in is quite unexpected to us all, and I cannot believe but Wild Cat has done so with any intention of emigrating.

"The number of Seminoles at Sarrasota has been increased by recent arrivals to 90. Billy Bowlegs, the chief of the party, and the third in rank to Micanopy and Jumper, commands the band on the lower in a week, but before that time, through the plot of Massacras and Meyrand, Dr. Rohan is charged with the murder of Isabel's brother, and being tried, is condemned to die. The king refuses to pardon him; but Corse de Leon rescues him from prison. He is compelled to be an outlaw, but, in disguise, joins the army in Italy, where he becomes renowned, and finally heads the army that drives the Austrians from Italy, commanded by Meyrand, both now fighting against France. Here Isabel is rescued from the clutches of Meyrand, and her brother discovered. Meyrand, in a duel, will like dungeon of the castle. The murder being thus cleared up, and a few more difficulties removed from private, he is united: while Maserras and Meyrand become lost in obscurity and to their country. Here is incident enough for the most voracious of novel-readers. Really but a half of sequence, based temporarily up from public view, in order to comply with the law requiring executions to be private. Some of the readers will recollect the celebrated pretended confessions of the criminal's life, but the details are too disgusting for our columns. Many suspect him to have been a monster, and not a human form. He remained proof to the efforts of ministers of all denominations, and remains indeed in his sins. Let his end be a solemn warning to everybody to do everything. As the public is no doubt anxious to learn the secret, and we have already read the work before us—a few days more will be finished, and we shall briefly state the means by which the author proposes to enable four men to burn 20,000 acres of land. Such of our readers as are farmers need not start: we positively aver that Mr. Elder thinks he can do all this.

In the first place he proposes to construct a machine which he calls a Satellite, a picture of which we have in the work before us; and which, carrying around a center, and driven by a motive power—either wind, water, or steam—(their) at that centre, is to begin its operations by tra-

The diffusion of geological information, as its benefits become more universally known, increases daily. To further the cause of this science, an association, called the "Boston Society of Natural Geologists" was founded in our city last year. It has been in session during the past week, having adjourned on Saturday last.

There were assembled from different parts of the United States more than thirty gentlemen, members of geological surveys, representatives of almost every division of the country, during which it is likely, however, that his leveraged riders and other relatives in Ohio will insist on burying him at North Bend. On the farm there is an elevated spot of peculiar beauty, commanding a view up and down "a belle river." the Ohio, of seven or eight miles, which Col. Todd has designated for the place of his grave. Should Congress erect a monument to his honor, the voyager would discry it rising my amidst beautiful scenery at a great distance, and think with emotion of his triumphs and his fate.

Presidential Tyler.

John Tyler, new President of the United States, was born in Charles City, Hanover County, Virginia. He has occupied all the intermediate stations between a private citizen and the Executive Chair. He was once a member of the State Bank, and yet when the deposits were removed, he vehemently denounced the act. He was a member of the Senate when Col. Benton introduced the expunging Resolutions, but rather than comply with the instructions of the legislature of Virginia and vote for expunging, he resigned. Instead of his resignation being accepted, he was instructed. He resigned his seat and retired to private life. He was Vice President of the Harrisburg Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison, and gave in his warm and unqualified approbation when he found Mr. Clay's name was set aside.

Presidential and Gubernatorial.

Funeral ceremonies, in honor of the late President, have been held in all the principal towns of the neighboring boroughs of Frankford and Germantown. The exercises of the former place were held on Tuesday last, and consisted of appropriate ceremonies in the evening at the Presbyterian church, and an oration by the Rev. D. Howard. In Germantown, on Thursday, there was a procession, and an oration by the Rev. John Rodney. The ceremonies on both occasions were highly solemn.

Throughout the whole country indeed the people appear to observe suitable ceremonies of like character. The respect thus paid to the late President, whether as an officer or a man, most highly gratify his family.

Fortune's Freaks.

One of the first surgeons in New Orleans was sold in the first short twenty years ago for his passage money, by the captain of the ship which brought him over from Germany. He was bought by a surgeon, who gave him some medical employment, but soon liking his intelligence he took him into his shop, and gave him a thorough medical education.—After a while his patron died, and the lately Dutchman immediately laid siege to the widow's heart, which soon yielded to his attacks, and they were married. He rose to an Alderman, and is deservedly wealthy, fond has the honor of being sued for $25,000 for having improperly cut off a man's leg—a fact heretofore mentioned in our paper.

New Publications.

CORSE DE LEON, OR THE BRIGAND; *a Romance, by G. P. R. James——2 vols——Harper & Brothers.*

James has degenerated into a mere book-maker. His productions seem to be the result of mere labor of intellect as a horse goes his rounds in a mill. Had he not been the author of several fine historical works, and of occasional novels, the whole many of his later works would have fallen still-born from the press.

Corse de Leon is a mere repetition of most of James' former novels. Indeed the same recipe would answer for nearly all his romances. The hero is generally immaculate, and the heroine angelic, and their loves is crossed by some reprobate rival, resolute of the misery he inflicts. To fill up the bye-play there are pirate, soldiers, kings, queens, &c. The general operation of the work is much the same in all. In the present case Corse de Leon is born to the throne of Navarre, but is driven from it by the usurpation of his father's brother. Reduced to the Countship of Bearn, he is driven from that

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☞ JOHN H. THOMPSON, Esq. of Wheeling, Va. has been appointed agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine in the place of R. J. Garwood, deceased. Subscribers at that place and those wishing to subscribe for either periodical will be kind enough to call on him.

☞ I. E. JAMES is our general travelling agent, assisted by O. H. P. Stem and Seth T. Brooks. Subscribers and local agents upon whom they may call will oblige us by settling with them.

☞ THOMAS SEYBER, Esq. is our travelling agent for the State of New York, for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine, and subscribers upon whom he may call, will oblige us, by settling their accounts with him.

☞ C. W. JAMES, of Cincinnati, Ohio, our old agent is still authorised to collect and receive new subscribers in the States of Ohio and Indiana, assisted by H. M. Lewis and M. Mecker.

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☞ W. A. PIERCE, for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

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Local Agents.

☞ J. R. MCILVAINE, Esq. of Maysville, Ky. is agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine. We cordially commend him.

☞ WM. MCGARY is agent for the Post and Magazine at Fayetteville, N. C. Subscribers at said place will oblige us by paying him their subscriptions.

☞ D. A. BULKLEY, of Jacksonville, Ill. is the agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine all representations by others to the contrary notwithstanding. We cordially recommend him.

☞ J. IVISON, Jr. Auburn, New York, is duly authorised to receive monies due for Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine.

☞ WM. H. TUTT, Esq. of Versailles, Ky. is our agent, vice JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. resigned.

To Contributors.

"THE SPANISH MAID," is accepted, and shall appear shortly.

The poetry by "ALCIPHRON," next week.

A subscriber's enquiry respecting Barnaby Rudge is respectfully answered in the negative.

"SEASONS," is on file, and will appear as soon as possible.

"LOVE," next week.

"WE MISS THEE," next week.

Our numerous correspondents must have patience, as we are obliged to follow the old maxim "first come first served."

City News.

A CONTEMPT.—Mr. Hubbell, on Wednesday, in his opening to the jury in the case of Doctor Eldridge, gave a history of the Doctor's family, and in the course of his remarks stated that the Doctor's father once kept an oyster cellar in this city. The Doctor who was sitting in one corner of the Court Room, exclaimed in a loud voice to the latter assertion, "That's a lie." Mr. Hubbell stopped speaking, and the Court after consulting together ordered the Doctor for his contempt into the dock. The bench, bar, and all present appeared to be completely electrified by the unexpected lie direct from the Doctor, who has never been known to open his lips before during either of his former trials.

AN EXTRANEOUS BODY IN THE EAR.—A small chip, a quarter of an inch long, and about the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, was removed on Wednesday last from the ear of a little son of Samuel S. Smith, one of the silent watch. The chip had been put into the boy's ear when he was between four and five years old, by another urchin at school, and had remained there for more than three years. The child never experienced pain, except for the first few days after the extraneous body entered. The removal of the body was effected by the mother with a pin. The wood seemed to have undergone no change whatever.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The city commissioners granted at their office from the 15th of February, 1841, to the 7th of April, 1841, inclusive, permits for ninety-five buildings, among them one church, two factories, one warehouse, and one Jewish tabernacle. Sixty-four permits besides were granted during the same period for making alterations, additions, &c., to buildings.

ROBBERY.—The hardware store of Garrigues and Brother, North Third street, above Callowhill, was entered burglariously on Sunday night and robbed of fine cutlery to the amount of $500. The burglars effected their entrance from the roof of the store through a trap door.

DEAD.—Michael Downey, the quarry man who was so severely burnt and wounded on the 5th inst., while blasting rock near Harding's Tavern, died on Tuesday morning, at the Hospital, of his injuries.

OUR TOBACCO WAREHOUSE has received this season, so far, 750 hogsheads—last year, so far, only 524.

Financial Record.

New Counterfeits.

Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.—50's letter D. dated Dec. 2d, 1836, signed S. Mason, Cashier, and G. W. Fairman, for President. Engraving miserably executed.

Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Ten.—10's letter A. dated April 9, 1839, Henry Ewing, Cashier, (written Ewing) M. Nichol, President. Any person the least acquainted with bank notes can detect them at a glance.

Bank of Illinois, Shawnetown, Ill.—3's, letter B. pay to J. Jones, dated April 4, 1838, John Siddall, Cashier, Jos. Marshall, President. Signatures Engraved. Engraving poor.

State Bank of Alabama.—50's, spurious. The genuine note read 'Bank of the State of Alabama.'

State Bank of Indiana.—5's engraved by W. Dane & Co. and do not at all resemble any bill of the bank. All the engraving for the bank has been done by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, or by Draper, Toppan & Co.

State Bank, Newark, N. J.—50's altered from 20's. The vignette of the genuine 50's—"the Arms of the State" is in the middle of the bill, whereas that of the 20's is to the right corner, and is totally different.

Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.—5's, altered from Commercial Bank of Millington, a broken institution. Signed Geo. Wheaton, Cashier, C. Speckman, President.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.—10's spurious, altered from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Burlington, N. J. Vignette, a female holding in one hand a sickle, leaning on a sheaf of wheat. Engraved by Burton & Gurley, N. Y. The words "State of Penn'a." at top, and "Philadelphia," in centre of the bill, much paler than any other part of the note. The signatures of the officers, W. Patton, Jr. Cash., J. Tagert, Pres't, are poorly done. The genuine notes of this Bank reads thus "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank promises to pay, &c."—the spurious bills, "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank will pay" &c.

Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York.—10's letter B. pay to T. Jones, dated March 1, 1840, others pay R. Benson, January 1, 1840, signed W. M. Vermilye, Cash. (instead of W. M. Vermilye,) Peter Bagg, Pres't. Vignette—a steamboat, on the top of which are the words city of New York; on right end is the denomination of the note, and on left margin locomotive, &c. Purport to be engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., New York. Paper dark—engraving poor and light.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

SALES OF STOCKS.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

			price sold for.	par.
1000	shares	Vicksburg Bank,	6	100
301	do.	United States Bank,	19a20½	100
314	do.	Phil. Wil. & Balt. R.R.	34½a35	50
314	do.	Girard Bank,	29a31	50
20	do.	Moyamensing Bank,	38	
20	do.	Kentucky Bank,	59	
29	do.	Lehigh Bank,	50	
30	do.	Mechanics Bank,	99	100
10	do.	Far. & Mec. Bank,	95	35
15	do.	Memphis Bank,	45	50
5	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	97½a98	100
3	do.	Commercial Bank Circle,	75	100
4	do.	Camden & Amboy RR.	66	100
4	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	86	100

SUSPENSION IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Banks suspended specie payments on all their liabilities on Tuesday week.

BANK ROBBED.—It is rumored that the Union Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, has been robbed of $23,-

BANK BURNED AT GALENA, ILLINOIS.—The building occupied by the Branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Galena, was recently destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the room of the Cashier, Mr. Turner. The fire was the work of incendiaries. They got into the Bank, but failing to obtain plunder, it is supposed they set fire to the house, by way of revenge for their disappointment. The books were saved, and the papers in the safe and vault found after the fire, to be uninjured.

THE NEWBURYPORT BANK.—The injunction against the Newburyport Bank, was made perpetual, by the Supreme Judicial Court of Boston, last week, and receivers appointed. The Court also made an order that the bills of the bank should not be received for debts due to it.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED.—Mr. Gilbert, of Boston, has recovered one-half of the money lately stolen from his office, and he will probably recover the remainder soon. Sufficient evidence has been collected to send the burglar, Williamson, to the State's prison for life.

HEAVY RECEIPTS.—The amount of receipts on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for the last two months, February and March, were nearly *one hundred thousand dollars*. Office hunters have been travelling on that road in great numbers lately.

COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The whole cost of this road is stated, by the Auditor General, to have been $3,940,077 49. The receipts for the last six years have been $1,985,096 80, and the expenditures $1,928,192 67, showing a profit during that period of $56,904 13.

BANK ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank, on Thursday week, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors:—Wm. Drayton, Joshua Lippincott, J. M. Claghorn, Wm. Rawle, George Thomas and John Cooper.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Two counterfeiters were arrested in Trenton, N. J., on Monday last.—They had had notes on the Merchants' Exchange Bank of New York and the Salem Bank. All were badly executed.

MARYLAND BANKS.—The Legislature of Maryland has passed a law releasing the Banks from the penalty of 12 per cent. incurred by the suspension of specie payments until the year 1845.

FINISHED ITS WORK.—The Legislature of Maryland has closed its extra session. It passed a tax bill, and a bill appropriating $2,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—Miss Jane Baker, of Carbondale, Luzerne county, lately recovered $275 of Mr. Richard Davis, for refusing to marry her according to promise.

THE MICHIGAN BANK SUSPENSION BILL has passed both branches of the Legislature and wants but the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Political Intelligence.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL HARRISON was attended by the following members of Congress, then present at Washington. *Senators*—Mr. Tallmadge, of New York; Mr. Benton, of Missouri; Mr. Merrick, of Maryland; Mr. Prentiss, of Vermont; Mr. Walker, of Mississippi; and Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia. *Representatives*—Mr. Adams, of Mass.; Mr. Saltonstall, of Mass.; Mr. White, of Louisiana; Mr. Cushing, of Mass.; Mr. Carter, of Tennessee; Mr. Sherrod Williams, of Kentucky; Mr. Johnson, of Maryland; Mr. Peck, of New York; Mr. Kemble, of New York; Mr. Hall, of Vermont; also, Mr. Downing, Delegate, from Florida; and Mr. Doty, Delegate from Wisconsin.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE, THAT IS TO BE.—John Tyler, who is now constitutionally President of the United States, is a widower. The *son of the President* is the husband of the late Miss Cooper, (now Mrs. Tyler,) the daughter of the venerable Thomas Cooper, Esq., the distinguished tragedian. She is the grand daughter of the late Major Fairlie, deceased, formerly of this city, an officer in the revolutionary war, one of whose daughters was the wife of Mr. Cooper.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—*Jonathan Roberts*, to be *Collector*, in the room of Calvin Blythe, removed. *J. Washington Tyson*, to be *Surveyor*, vice George W. Riter, removed. *Bela Badger*, to be *Naval Officer*, in the place of John Horn, removed. Mr Roberts is from Montgomery county. Collector's salary $4,400 per annum. That of the Surveyor $2,900, and the Naval officer's $3,000.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Orders have been issued from the heads of these departments at Washington, for an observance of the usual custom of wearing mourning for the death of the President. Commodore Stewart, Commandant of the Naval Station here, communicated this order to the officers of the station on Wednesday week, directing them to wear crape for six months.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—Gov. Porter has issued his proclamation for the election of a member of Congress for the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Wm. S. Ramsey, of Carlisle. The election will take place on the 4th of May.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.—The White House, at Washington, has not been honored by the presence of the wife of a President for the last twelve years.—Gen. Jackson's wife died after his election; Mr. Van Buren was a widower; Gen. Harrison died before his wife was ready to go to Washington; and Mr. Tyler is a widower.

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—Mr. Rutherford has become Governor of Virginia, as Senior Councillor, since the expiration of Mr. Patton's term on the 31st ult. He will hold the office until March 1842, when a successor to Gov. Gilmer, who resigned, will be elected by the people.

THE ELECTION IN CANADA.—The Kingston (U. C.) Chronicle of the 31st ult. contains a complete list of the Canadian general election. The members are classed by that journal as follows:—Unionists, 34, Unionists, but with Radical principles, 11; anti-Unionists, 10.

GOVERNOR OF CANADA.—Lord Sydenham was dangerously ill with the gout on the 6th inst. It was feared that it would reach his heart. Mr. Secretary Harrison has been sworn in Deputy Governor, in the place of Sir George Arthur.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The election of members of Congress from Tennessee will be held on the 6th of May next. In North Carolina the election will take place on the 13th, and in Indiana on the 3d of the same month.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—President Tyler has issued a request to the people of the United States, that they will observe the 14th of May next as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in view of the late National bereavement.

EMIGRATING INDIANS.—Between ninety and one hundred of the emigrating Indians from Tampa Bay, arrived at the U. S. Barracks below New Orleans, on the 29th ult., on their way to Arkansas.

FUNERAL HONORS.—The citizens of York, Pa., have resolved on a civic and military parade in honor of the late President. A funeral procession also took place at Norfolk on Friday.

CABINET MEETINGS.—The cabinet at Washington have held several meetings lately at Brown's Hotel. One of the sons of the new President is acting as his private Secretary.

POLITICAL RIOTS.—A man named Patrick McDonald was killed in a riot, at a meeting held on Monday evening week, in the Twelfth Ward, New York.

CANADA.—The Parliament of the United Provinces will meet in May next. It will consist of eighty-four members, one half coming from each Province.

BALTIMORE.—The citizens of Baltimore have determined on a civic and military procession on the 26th, in honor of the late President.

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.—The Firemen of Albany had a torch-light procession on Saturday night, in honor of the late President.

FRENCH CANADIANS.—The French citizens of Canada will be represented by nineteen members in the new Provincial Parliament.

MCLEOD.—There was a report at Ogdensburg, on the 7th inst., that McLeod had been set at liberty and escorted to Canada.

PROPER TRIBUTE.—The Legislature of Maine have passed appropriate resolutions in relation to the death of Gen. Harrison.

HUGH L. WHITE.—The citizens of Tennessee are making efforts to erect a monument to this distinguished statesman.

INDIANA.—A special election for members of Congress takes place in Indiana, on the 1st Monday of next month.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS will be unrepresented in the extra session of Congress.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—Bishop Onderdonk has appointed Friday, 23d inst., as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed in the Episcopal Church, in token of reverential submission to the chastening hand which has fallen so heavily on the nation, in the death of its Chief Magistrate.

Foreign Varieties.

SPEECH TO THE DUMB.—A great discovery has recently been communicated to the Medical Academy of Paris. It is no less than a process, purely magnetic, by which the deaf and dumb can be made to hear and speak. Baron Dupotet is the author of this astonishing discovery. He cured a deaf mute, ten years of age, before making his invention known, and afterwards, in presence of a committee from the Academy, was equally successful on a child five years old, in three sittings. He has since cured nineteen persons in the same miraculous way. Magnetism may now be considered the "philosopher's stone."

SHIPWRECK.—*Thirty-four Lives Lost.*—The British Indiaman Heroine, from China, bound to London was totally lost, recently, near Azyla, not far from Cape Spartel. Out of sixty persons on board, about thirty-four are believed to have perished, principally Lascars. The vessel is a complete wreck, and it is feared that no part of her valuable cargo can be saved, though every measure was taken to effect that object.

U. S. BANK.—The Marquis of Hertford lately withdrew a large amount of money invested in English funds, and appropriated it to the purchase of United States Bank stock, for better security, fearing a war between England and France. He has lost a large sum by the transfer.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—By a regulation of the British Post Office, letters from the United States for France, the German States, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Russia, can be transmitted by the steamers through England without previously paying postage.

THE NIAGARA HOAX was thoroughly credited abroad, it seems. The Dublin Mail said, "the catastrophe which has now occurred to the Falls of Niagara was predicted many years ago by Lyall, in his Elements of Geology."

THE FRENCH AT CHINA.—A Paris paper says that the Prince de Joinville is to be sent to the Chinese seas, where it is necessary that the French flag should be in a state of observation.

FROM TAMPICO.—The news from Tampico represents the people as in a state of great apprehension from expected outbreaks of the Federalists. Several arrests had been made.

EMIGRATION.—The emigration from England to the United States this year is expected to be very large—probably 60,000 persons.

A COSTLY COLONY.—England has expended nearly $8,000,000 in quelling insurrections in Canada during the last three years.

Marine Intelligence.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN CANAL.—A meeting of the interested merchants and mechanics was held at Rio in February last, relative to the "Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal," at the Isthmus of Darien. It was the opinion of the meeting, that the whole credit of the commencing and carrying out of the affair, ought to belong to the *United States*; and that it should be undertaken without delay, before other powers should deprive them of the glory of it.

NAVAL ITEM.—There were at Rio, on the 25th February, the following United States ships: the Constellation, Capt. Kearney, for China, in ten days; Potomac, Capt. Ridgeley; Decatur, Capt. Ogden; Concord, Capt. Boerum; Marion, Capt. Belt, and Enterprise, Lieut. Goldsboro, destination unknown.

THE BRITISH QUEEN did not leave New York till Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in consequence of the violent snow storm on Saturday night. By this delay, she carried out to England the inaugural address of President Tyler, and the letter of Mr. Biddle on the affairs of the United States Bank.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The Great Western left England on the 3d inst. and will probably arrive at New York to-morrow. The Columbia left the 4th and the President a few days afterwards. There will be a plentiful supply of foreign news this month.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Henry D. Gale, of New York, Consul at the port of Velasco, Texas, while on his passage out, (being five days from New York,) was accidentally drowned.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Ship Preble arrived at Lisbon, thirty-one days from Boston, on the 15th day of February last. She experienced much bad weather on the passage. All well.

COMING HOME.—The brig Malek, Adhel, was to sail from Rio for Baltimore, on the 27th February, in charge of Lieut. Ogden, of the Potomac.

THE STEAMER CLARION, with Erickson's propellers, left New York for Havana on Saturday.

General News.

MURDER AND ARSON.—A small hut, about five miles from Camden, N. J., near the Pea Shore, was partially burned on Tuesday night week. It belonged to two brothers, Jacob and Peter Williams, the latter of whom was found drunk upon the floor during the fire, and from marks of violence upon his person, appeared to have been fighting. On a search being made, the body of his brother was discovered under a heap of smouldering rubbish, burned almost to a crisp. Beside it was a razor covered with blood. Suspicions being aroused, Peter was taken before a magistrate in Camden, and committed on the two charges of murder and arson. It is supposed that the brothers were both intoxicated, and quarrelled, and that Peter killed the other, and then set fire to the hut to consume the body.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR WATSON.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday says: "We have to announce the decease of our highly respected fellow citizen, JOSEPH WATSON, late Mayor of this city. He died last evening, about half past eight o'clock, after a severe and protracted illness of nearly six weeks. Few men have passed through life with equal honor to themselves or usefulness to the community. His great integrity of character, and his amiable and benevolent disposition, gained for him the esteem and love of all who knew him."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Barnard McGraw was killed on the Baltimore railroad on Friday evening last, about 15 miles South of Havre de Grace. It is supposed that he fell between the cars, in attempting to pass from one car to the other. He was not observed by any of the passengers nor found until 20 minutes after the train had passed. Both of his legs were cut off, one below and the other above the knee. He has left a wife and one child.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Five convicts confined in the Baltimore jail, made an attempt to break out about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. Two of them named George Corderoy and Augustus Fear succeeded in making their escape. A third by the name of Howard got out, but was recaptured. The other two were caught in the sewer into which the party had made their way from the jail.

RATHER STRANGE.—The Baltimore Sun says, a colored man died suddenly, on Wednesday evening, in that city, while eating supper, at his house. He was the fourth husband of the same woman. The other three died—the first, in bed, immediately after supper—the second, suddenly after breakfast, and the third while eating dinner.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.—While Mr. Martin Mikesell, of Cambria Co., in this State, and his wife were absent from home at a sugar camp, last week, their house took fire and was totally destroyed. When they returned they found their dwelling in ruins, and their three little children left in it perished in the flames.

A SERVICE OF PLATE.—The passengers per British Queen, from London, have presented to Capt. Franklin for the "admirable manner in which he discharged his duties" in the storms they encountered, a very nice Silver Tea Service, consisting of a tea pot, cream jug, sugar basin and tongs.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday night last, an apothecary named Hovey, travelling from Medford to Malden, Mass., was met by a man, knocked down, and robbed of a silver watch, and $28,50.

INTEMPERANCE.—A woman named Margaret Mason, from New Jersey, aged 25 years, died in New York, on Saturday night, of drunkenness.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST.—The steamer Homer, from New Orleans for St. Louis, recently struck a rock near the Grand Chain, and will be a total loss.

FIRE IN ST LOUIS.—Fifteen buildings were destroyed by fire, at St. Louis, on the night of the 29th of March.

GAMBLERS.—Vicksburg is again crowded with these vile miscreants.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT.—A young man named Mortimer Tappan, of Boston, was arrested on Saturday last for administering a medicine to a young lady of Cambridge Port, which nearly caused her death. Tappan is under age, and a member of the Orthodox Church, of which his father is the Pastor. He had been paying his addresses to the young lady, who is a daughter of a poor but respectable mechanic named Felton, but his family objected to his marrying her. On Fast evening last he invited her to walk out with him, which she did. On the way he gave her some figs, which she remarked had a peculiar taste, but, as he told her they were a new kind, she took no more notice of it. She ate the half of one and preserved the rest. She soon afterwards became very ill and returned home. A physician was sent for, who pronounced her under the influence of a poison. The remains of the fig were produced, and found to contain a most pernicious drug. Whether Tappan designed to destroy or dishonor the young lady is not known. He is at large on bail.

BREACH OF PROMISE AND SEDUCTION.—A case of this kind was tried before the Circuit Court at Rochester, N. Y., on the 6th inst., Judge Dayton presiding, in which Rachel Schermerhorn was plaintiff, and Thomas T. Rowe, defendant. The plaintiff was a cousin of defendant—was induced by him to leave her home, in the eastern part of the State, and to become a member of defendant's family in Lockport. Some months after, defendant's wife died, and plaintiff took charge of his family. She was then seduced by a promise of marriage, which promise the defendant broke by marrying another. The suit was brought for a breach of promise. The testimony having been gone through, the Court declined giving a formal charge, whereupon the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of $1000 for the plaintiff.

BUSINESS ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The Harrisburg Reporter says, "Vast quantities of the products of the farm, the dairy and the forests of the country watered by the Susquehanna and its tributaries are passing on their way to a market. The amount of lumber, coal, iron, shingles, staves and heading that have passed under our bridges, during the last week, would be considered immense on any river. It is said that over three hundred arks and rafts descended on Sunday last."

VERY SERIOUS CALAMITY.—A young man named James Darling was run over by a fire engine in Baltimore, on Sunday, and had one of his legs broken, besides receiving other injuries. Another, named Corbin Onions, fell at the same time, and had his ancle crushed in a shocking manner. A third was also injured. Darling is doing well, but it is feared that Onions will have to suffer an amputation of his leg.

A TOUGH STORY.—The Rushville Whig of the 19th of March states that as the mail was coming from Brookville, last Monday night week, one of the horses lost his fore feet, and one of his hind feet was hanging by a small piece of skin. They came off at the coffin joint, just above the hoof, and the horse walked to town on the bones of his legs, without the carrier discovering it.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—Two ladies, Mrs. Henry B. Knapp and sister, of New York, passengers on board one of the Hoboken ferry boats, walked into the dock on Friday evening, and the latter was drowned. The accident was owing to the carelessness of the bridge-keeper, there being no lamps lighted.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—Five young men have been arrested and committed to jail in Brooklyn, L. I., for an atrocious outrage on a married woman. Several others are implicated, and the police are in pursuit of them. No punishment would be too bad for such monsters.

HIS REAL NAME.—The true name of Williamson, the great Boston burglar, turns out to be James Webb. He has been impleaded in three indictments for burglaries in that city. Constable Clapp has also been indicted by the grand jury for his tampering with the rascal.

CENSURABLE CARELESSNESS.—A hackman, on Tuesday last, in Boston, drove his horses upon a young lady, about eighteen years of age, precipitated her into the street, and the wheels of the carriage then passed over one leg and foot and severely lacerated them.

DEATH OF JUDGE DALLAS.—The Hon. T. B. Dallas, of Pittsburgh, President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny County, died at his residence on Wednesday last, of the Scarlatina. Judge Dallas was the brother of the Hon George M. Dallas of this city.

SENTENCE FOR LIFE.—At Hillsboro', in Jefferson county, Missouri, on the 22d ult., two men were convicted of the crime of robbery with the intent to murder. One of them was sentenced to the penitentiary for *ninety* and the other for *forty* years.

DROWNED.—The owner of a flat boat was drowned on the 22nd ult., about fifty miles above New Orleans. He had gone below to get his money, about $16,000, when the boat broke in the middle, sunk, and carried him down. The hands swam ashore.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The captain of the schooner Globe, bound from Washington, N. C., to Providence R. I., was smothered on the 13th day out, the schooner being thrown on her beam ends, by which the cargo, (corn) was shifted over upon him.

CHANGED HER MIND.—A young woman, named McCloskey, jumped from a wharf in Baltimore, on Sunday, intending to destroy herself. Not liking the water as much as she fancied she would, she cried out for help, and was rescued.

THE DRUNKARD'S FATE.—On the 1st inst., a man named Holland Sharp was found dead near Union Village, (N. Y.) with a bottle of rum by his side.—He was of respectable connexions, and in early life had amassed a fortune.

ANOTHER MURDERER CONVICTED.—Robert T. Downing was convicted of the murder of Nathan Taunton, at the late term of the Superior Court of Macon county, Ga. He was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of May next.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A daughter of Mr. Rice Lowell, in Thomaston, Me., aged 14 years, while lying on a straw bed temporarily made up on the floor, with her sister was killed by lightning two weeks ago.

FIRE IN HARRISBURG.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire occurred in Harrisburg, that considerably damaged the dwelling of Mr. A. T. Schwartz. It was extinguished before it could communicate to any other building.

ONE OF THE FLORIDA VICTIMS.—The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, recently killed in Florida, took place in Cincinnati a few days since, her mortal remains having been recovered by her father.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Martha Wood, of Westmoreland, N. H., was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. Mrs. Wood, who was eighty-four years of age, perished in the flames.

FOURIER SOCIETY.—The disciples of Charles Fourier, the eminent French philanthropist and philosopher, celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth, by a dinner at New York, on Wednesday.

STAGE ROBBERY.—The trunk of Mr. Robert McCutcheon, of Pittsburg, was cut from the stage near Chambersburg, on Friday night last, and robbed of sundry letters containing money.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—About the 1st inst., the steamboat Little Rock, was snagged and sunk, about twelve miles below Lewisburg, on her upper trip. Most of the freight was saved.

STRIKING IN COURT.—Mr. Lewis Peck, of Schenectady, N. Y. has been fined $100, and sentenced to be imprisoned twenty days, for striking John Brotherson, Esq., in open court.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Chester Powers, a respectable dealer in jewelry, committed suicide at No. 33 Maiden Lane, New York, on Thursday, by taking arsenic. No cause assigned.

POISONING.—A negro girl, employed as a nurse in the family of Mr. Seabury, at Lynchburg, Va., last week, gave laudanum to an infant, which caused its death.

ANOTHER STEAMER SNAGGED.—The steamboat Cinderella struck a snag about three miles from Plaquemine, on the 28th ult., and sunk. She will be totally lost.

CASUALTY.—A lad named Barber, of Reading, Pa., in crossing the canal at Poplar Neck Ferry, was thrown from the boat by the ferry rope, and drowned.

DROWNED BY ACCIDENT.—Jonathan B. Stewart, a merchant at Barton, New York, was accidentally drowned in the Nanticoke dam on the 4th inst.

MITCHEL, the ex-honorable forger, it is said, has been traced to Harrisburg, from whence he is supposed to have started for Texas.

DROWNED.—A ship carpenter named Horatio Doughty, was accidentally drowned in the Hudson on Wednesday.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX children recently arrived at St. Louis, all under twelve years of age.

MAY BE SO.—A hog, it is said, was found under a barn floor lately, in Onondaga county, N. Y., where it had remained, without eating or drinking, for three months and three days! It was a perfect skeleton, but survived.

BURNING MINES.—The Pottsville papers state that another coal mine has caught fire in that vicinity. The mine which commenced burning three years ago is still unextinguished.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONER GONE.—Major Thomas Franklin died at his residence, in the county of Campbell, Lynchburg, Va., on Tuesday, the 23d ult., in the 84th year of his age.

THE LICENSE LAW lately passed by the Legislature will not go into effect until July, the Governor having sanctioned the resolution postponing its operation during the interim.

FACTORY BURNED.—The lead pipe factory of Mr. Asa White, of Boston, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last.

The Governor's Veto.

This document is of such length, as to preclude us from giving it entire. We have therefore prepared a synopsis, containing the whole of its important views.

The Governor states that there are several provisions in the bill which he would gladly approve, but that there are others which he cannot sanction. He then refers to the preceding suspensions; to his reluctant sanction of the Resumption Resolutions, and the expectation formed by the people that the Banks would sustain the resumption, and gives his reasons for vetoing the bill in full. His first objection is to the *entire* repeal of the penalties imposed upon the Banks for refusing to pay specie on their obligations. If these penalties were merely suspended for a short time, he might approve it. The next objection is to the issue of small notes. The amount authorized and the time during which they were to be uttered are too great. The measure would not relieve the Banks, and would certainly drive every dollar of specie from circulation. The issue of post notes is also objected to, as uncalled for and reprehensible.

The injurious tendency of that provision which seems to restrict directors from contracting liabilities to their own banks, but which in reality affords them a pretext and inducement to expand their business beyond a healthy limit, is distinctly pointed out and condemned. The reduction of the number of votes to which stockholders should be entitled is also condemned, as it would place the affairs of the banks in the hands of a few monopolists of stock. The provision that directors shall be stockholders to given amounts is objected to, because it would place the management of the banks in the hands of the rich only, or of the stock-jobbers. The State Directors too, would be more likely to serve the public truly if they held no stock at all in the banks. The 18th section of the bill, requiring the banks to issue none but their own notes, "except by special contract," is considered idle from the ease with which it may be evaded.

The authority given to the stockholders to reduce the capital of the United States Bank, is deemed unwise and unnecessary in its present form. The release of the bank from its obligations to make loans to the state is objected to; besides, the constitution of the State requires that no corporate body shall be created, *renewed* or *extended* without six months previous notice has been given, and without inserting a clause in the charter reserving the right to "*alter, revoke, or annul the same.*" No notice of application for this change in the charter of the bank having been given, and no reservation of the right to revoke being inserted, it is unconstitutional.

These are the principal objections to the bill. The Governor says he retained it until the last moment, to ascertain the opinion formed of it by intelligent business men, and is satisfied that its provisions would not be acceptable to one-tenth of the banks themselves.

The Governor then reviews the present embarrassed condition of the State, and expresses a belief that our difficulties are overrated, and that there is no real cause for despondency. He attributes the prevailing panic to the unwise conduct of certain legislators, and the croakings of interested demagogues. He considers most of the Banks able to meet their engagements ultimately, and is assured that business men will recover from their difficulties in a short time.

The late drain upon the Philadelphia Banks, by institutions and citizens from Eastern States, is noticed, and an intimation made that the drain was the result of a combination to force the present suspension, or to cripple the Banks in their business.

The Governor thinks that the most advisable course now to pursue, is to leave the banks to the people. They will discriminate between the good and the bad, and sustain those that merit the indulgence. He recommends mutual forbearance, and regrets that the Legislature, after being in session three months, should not have presented such a bill as he could sanction; one that would secure the citizens against the banks, and the banks against brokers and foreign sharpers.

He recommends that citizens of other States, and foreigners, be precluded from enforcing the extraordinary penalties against the banks, but that the laws remain as they are to our own citizens, and concludes the communication, which is able and patriotic, with this remark:

"In all our legislative acts we should remember, that without encroaching upon the rights of the citizens of other States, our first and highest duty is to take care of the interests of Pennsylvania. This is expected from us by the people, and less than this would be an unpardonable shrinking from our duty."

A Nest of Counterfeiters Broken up.

High Constable Blayney of the General Sessions, and Peter B. Walker of the New York Police, returned to this City on Tuesday evening from Tioga county in this State, bringing with them a part of the apparatus of a nest of villains engaged in counterfeiting the coin of the United States. The apparatus in question, it was ascertained about three months since, had been manufactured in France, was shipped from thence to New York, and afterwards was brought on to Philadelphia, where it was at first supposed the counterfeiters intended to carry on their operations. The police subsequently became satisfied that the gang had conveyed the apparatus to the northern section of the State and there established themselves. This information the officers became possessed of some three weeks ago. A few days ago officers Blayney and Walker started for Tioga, and were successful in discovering and seizing on the whole of the machinery which proved to be capable of coining on a most extensive scale. Dies for dollars, half dollars, quarters, eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles were found, likewise a large quantity of spurious metal for the silver coin in sheets ready prepared for use, every variety of crucible, some seventy-five or a hundred files of various patterns and at least a thousand skeleton keys, and impressions of keys of different kinds. The dies are all of the most perfect and finished description as to workmanship, &c., and would have produced impressions equal to those of the genuine coin. Officers Blayney and Walker have gone back to Tioga and will fetch, when they return, the remainder of the machinery which is heavy and bulky. Every exertion also will be used by the officers to ferret out the coiners none of whom have yet been arrested.

Retail Prices in Market.

Terrapins, half doz.	75a87	Pigs, whole,	$1a$1½
Beef, best, per lb.	10a12½	Pigs Feet, set	12a15
" middling,	6a 8	Fresh Tripe, per lb.	4a 6
" Corned,	7a 8	Mince Meat, jar,	$1
Veal,	6a 9	Souce Cheese, lb.	9a10
Mutton,	5a 7	Dried Plums, qt.	15a20
Pork, fresh, per lb.	6a 8	Sausages, stuffed lb.	7a 8
" pickled,	7a 8	Blood Pudding,	7a 8
Hams, Jersey, new,	7a 8	Potatoes, peck,	18a20
" Cured,	12a13	Apples,	25a40
Jowls,	5a 6	Parsnips, qr peck,	3a 4
Dried Beef, "	11a12½	Pickles, per 100,	35a40
Beef's Tongue,	50a62½	Beets, qr. peck,	4a 5
Sheep Tongues, doz.	18a25	Carrots, bunch,	2a 3
Butter, lb.	18a22	Cabbage, head,	3a 6
Lard, "	10a12½	Lettuce,	3a 4
Cheese, "	6a12½	Turnips, peck,	15a18
Eggs, per doz.	10a14	Onions, rope,	8a10
Chickens, pair,	50a75	Do. green, bunch,	1a 2
Pheasants, pair,	75a87½	Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	4
Quails, each,	10a12½	Dried Cherries, qt.	5a 6
Turkeys,	75a$1½	Lima Beans,	12½
Pickled Robins,	62a75	Celery, bunch,	3a 6
Pigeons, pair,	20a25	Dried Peaches, ½ pk.	20a25
Shad,	15a37½	" Whortleberries,	12a14
Salmon, pickled, lb.	12	Cranberries, qt.	8a10
" dry, lb.	25	Dried Apples, ½ pk.	20a25
Flounders, fresh, lb.	6a 7	" Pears,	37a40
Halibut, per lb.	10a12½	Indian Meal, ½ peck,	10a12½
Perch, string,	8a10	Rye Flour, qr. cwt.	44a50
Rock, "	12a20	Wheat "	75a81
Pickled Cod, lb.	4a 5	Buckwheat, "	62a68
Ducks, pair,	62a75	Chesnuts, per qt.	10a12½
Geese,	50a75	Walnuts, peck,	25a30
Guinea Fowls, pair,	37a50	Shellbarks, per qt.	5a 6
Rabbits,	12a15	Hominy,	8a10
Kale, qr. peck,	5a 6	Horseradish, root,	2a 3
Onion Sets, quart,	5a 6	Sallad, qr. peck,	5a 6

The markets have been thinly attended the past week by both sellers and buyers, and prices have in nothing advanced. Shad are unusually fine for the season, and, as a consequence, are at very reasonable prices. Several kinds of the earlier Spring Vegetables are already in market—this, and the ground covered with snow, is an unusual sight.—*Public Ledger.*

[Communication.]

Strabismus or Squinting—100 Cures.

A l'œuvre on connait l'ouvrier.

AT WORK WE KNOW THE WORKMEN.

Since the 16th of November last, four months and a half, I have cured one hundred persons of Strabismus or Squinting, by the very delicate and beautiful operation of transfixing the contracted muscle, the cause of the obliquity. With thirteen the eye turned outwards—eighty-seven inwards—twenty-three had been operated on once or twice before, by other physicians—some had been blind in the eye from infancy. This does not prevent a cure. When partial blindness exists, the sight is often perfectly restored, by the eye's being brought into use with the other.

A catalogue of names and residences may be had at my office, North-East Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

I have a knowledge of upwards of fifty persons in this city, on whom the operation has been attempted by other surgeons, which have not only resulted in a failure, but in their eyes being made worse. In skilful hands, ninety-eight out of the hundred should be perfectly cured with the first operation, and the remaining two should be much improved. There is no possibility of humbuggery in *Opthalmic Surgery*.—Every touch of the instrument tells *for* or *against* the hand that directs it. It does not require the experienced eye of the Oculist, but *all* can see and judge of the results.

The result of wrong treatment cannot be concealed here, as in the obscure affections of internal organs, the visible changes of structure are obvious to external observation, and the unfortunate individual whose sight is injured or destroyed by unskilful treatment, serves as a lasting memorial of the incapacity and rashness to which he owes his misfortune.

Many of my cases are of some interest, in so conspicuously showing the difference of management and skill among different physicians. A brief report of a few, with their consent, will answer for the whole.

Miss A. Edmonds, a young lady of much interest and attraction, submitted to an operation by Dr. Mutter, assisted by Dr. Horner, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, for an obliquity of the left eye inwards. She had the most positive assurance from the operators, that it would be attended with the most perfect success, and that without the least doubt. She thinks they cut her for nearly a quarter of an hour. The pain was most agonizing and excruciating. She suffered extremely afterwards, and was confined to her room, subject to the most active antiphlogistic treatment for nearly a month. After the eye had recovered from the unsuccessful attempt, it was the opinion of herself, Dr. Rose, the family physician, and others, that her eye turned worse. Four months after the first, she submitted to a second operation by myself. I transfixed the internal straight muscle only, which was all that was required, it not having been previously done, there being no occasion to interfere with the superior oblique, as had been stated by Dr. Mutter. The operation lasted fifty seconds, (I often do it in five, seven, and fifteen seconds, where they have not been operated on before,) with very little pain. The eye immediately abducted beautifully; she has been out, daily, in all kinds of weather; she has been subjected to no confinement, or the most remote treatment; she has had no suffering since; the position of her eyes is now perfect.

Mr. F. Sperry was operated on by Dr. G. Fox, assisted by Dr. I. Hays and Dr. G. W. Norris. He stated it lasted seven minutes and three quarters by the watch, and was of the most painful character. He was confined to his room for nearly a month afterwards, under the most active treatment, attended with great suffering and vexation in the result, as it was a failure. He submitted to a second operation four months afterwards by myself, which lasted forty-five seconds by the watch. He has been out daily since—been under no treatment whatever—diet as usual. The result is a perfect cure.

Mr. Edward Heysham submitted to an operation on the 7th of December last, by Dr. Duffee, assisted by Dr. Condie and others, for an obliquity in the right eye, inwards. The operation was of long duration, and consequently distressingly painful. The eye was left most shockingly lacerated, and the most alarming inflammation followed. He was confined to his bed for upwards of a month, and, in his own language, "was so reduced that for half the time he was unable to move or eat." Language could scarcely describe what he suffered. His misfortune was worse than before. On the fourth of March he underwent a second operation by myself. It was speedily accomplished, without assistance, with but little pain, and, as all the others, he has been in the open air daily since, suffered nothing—diet as usual, without any bandaging of the eye or other restrictions. He is now cured. The position of his eye is perfect.

Mr. James L. Richards has underwent three operations, the first by Dr. Mutter, the second by Dr. Duffee, the third by myself. The two first made him worse. By the third, a correct position of his eye has been established. This is too interesting a case for this short communication—it is probable justice will be done it by a future consideration.

The science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand *simple, pure,* and *majestic,* having *fact*, for its basis, *induction*, for its pillar, and *truth* alone for its capital. T. J. CROSSMAN, M. D.

Philadelphia, April, 5, 1841.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—It should be remembered, that a cough is always an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs, which, if not speedily removed, will so irritate those delicate organs as to produce inflammation of the lungs, a disease which we all know is the high road to Consumption.

The Indian Vegetable Pills are a safe, easy and certain cure for colds and coughs; because they carry off by the stomach and bowels those morbid humors which, if deposited in the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaints. A single 25 cent box of said Indian Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold, at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood so completely purified, that new life and vigor is given to the whole frame.

The Indian Vegetable Pills (Indian Purgative) are for sale at the General Depot, 169 Race street, Philadelphia. Boston office 198 Tremont Street. New York office 288 Greenwich Street. 1t

Review of the Philadelphia Market for the week.

REMARKS.—The inclemency of the weather on Monday, and the bad condition of the streets on Tuesday and Wednesday, owing to the rapid melting of the snow, have curtailed the transactions since our weekly report.

In Coffee, Cotton, Molasses, Sugar and Teas the operations have been limited at steady prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market has continued inactive, and the supplies having increased, prices have slightly declined—small sales for export on Saturday at $4,87½. Tuesday common to fair brands were offered at $4,75 per bbl. Retail sales at $4,75 a $4,87½. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are steady with sales.

GRAIN.—No sales and no arrivals of Wheat or Rye. Corn is wanted—Sales of Southern flat yellow at 49 a 49 cts. Penn'a yellow 47 cts on Broad street. Oats—Market bare and the article wanted. Sales of Southern at 29 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Pork and Bacon have not varied either in price or demand. Lard sells at 8 cts per lb. for No. 1 Western, Butter 8 a 8½ cts in kegs.

SPIRITS.—Further sales of Bordeaux Brandy at $1,15. Rochelle $1,25 per gallon in pipes and half pipes. Whiskey in hhds 19½, and in bbls 19½ cts.

EXCHANGE.—On New York 3¾ to 3½ prem; Boston 3¼ to 3½ do; Baltimore ¾ dis; Richmond Bank notes 1½ to 1¾ dis; Charleston par; Savannah ½ to 1 do; Mobile 6½ to 7½ do; New Orleans 4 to 4½ do; Cincinnati 6 to 6½ do; Louisville 6½ to 6½ do; Nashville 10½ to 11 do; St. Louis 7 to 7½ do. Specie 3¼ to 3½ prem. Exchange on London 10½ to 11. U. S. Bank notes 11½ to 12 dis.—*North American.*

Health Office, April 10, 1841.

INTERMENTS

In the City of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington.

From the 3d to the 10th of April.

DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.
Asthma,	1	0	Brought over,	36	30
Amenorrhœa,	1	0	Intestinal Irritation,	0	1
Casualty,	1	0	Inflammation of Brain,	0	2
Congestion of Lungs,	0	1	—Bronchi,	1	3
—Brain,	0	1	—Lungs,	2	1
Consumption of the Lungs,	22	5	—Bowels,	1	1
Convulsions,	0	5	—Heart,	1	0
Constipation,	1	0	—Uterus,	1	0
Dropsy,	1	0	Intemperance & Exposure,	3	0
—Abdominal,	1	0	Marasmus,	0	5
—Head,	0	3	Measles,	0	2
—Breast,	1	0	Mania a Potu,	1	0
Disease of Brain,	0	1	Old Age,	3	0
—Heart,	1	0	Obstruction of Bowels,	1	0
—Lungs,	1	0	Pleurisy,	1	0
—Hip Joint,	1	0	Scirrhus of Liver,	1	0
Dysentery,	1	0	Small Pox,	1	0
Debility,	2	0	Still Born,	0	3
Erysipelas,	1	0	Ulceration of Throat,	1	0
Fever,	0	1	Unknown,	1	0
—Typhus,	2	0	Varioloid,	1	0
—Scarlet,	0	2			
Whooping Cough,	0	1			
Carried over,	36	30	Total, 119 —	57	62

Of the above there were 9 from the almshouse, 1 from the country, and 17 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,

SAMUEL F. MARKS, Clerk.

State of the Thermometer.

		9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
April	4,	46	50	48
	5,	49	54	64
	6,	46	54	50
	7,	51	53	56
	8,	45	53	58
	9,	56	60	71
	10,	47	47	46

SPRING Millinery.—Misses JOHNSON, No. 206 CHESNUT Street, have received by the late arrivals a large assortment of FRENCH FANCY MILLINERY, together with several cases of French Straw Bonnets, also a variety of English Straw and Florence Braid Bonnets. They have likewise received for their Ribbon Store an assortment of rich RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c. feb 3-3t

JOSEPH SWARTZ'S Carpet Manufactory, No. 312 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia. Where fashionable CARPETS are wove of different patterns, in the handsomest style. Also Ingrain and Venetian Carpets of different patterns for sale. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of ready made Carpets, which he will sell, whole sale and retail, at the most reasonable prices. These carpets can be recommended to all parts of the United States.

N. B.—The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for Manufacturing Carpeting of superior quality. oct 17-1y

ALMANAC.

April, 1841.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Moon's Phases.	
17 SATURDAY,	5 26	6 36	11 3		
18 SUNDAY,	5 24	6 37	11 43		D. H. M.
19 MONDAY,	5 22	6 38	7 16		
20 TUESDAY,	5 20	6 40	1 11		
21 WEDNESDAY,	5 19	6 41	1 53	Full	5 8 27
22 THURSDAY,	5 18	6 42	2 37	Last	13 5 3
23 FRIDAY,	5 17	6 43	3 35	New	21 9 21
24 SATURDAY,	5 15	6 45	6 37	First	29 3 30

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

	ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Eastern,	at 3 & 12 P. M.	Eastern at 8 A. M. & 1 P. M.
Western,	4½ & 11½ P. M.	Western 8 A. M. & 10 P. M.
Southern,	3 P. M.	Southern 8 A. M.

Married,

On the 8th inst. at the residence of Samuel Jones, by Norris J. Hoffman, Esq. after the manner of the Friends' JOHN G. FRAME, to LYDIA JONES, all of Blockley.

At the residence of Joseph Reeves, on the 8th inst. before John Swift, Mayor, by Friends' ceremony, JESSE WILSON, of Middleton, Bucks county, Pa. to HANNAH, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Stephen A. Mealy, JORDAN MORGAN, of Johnstown, Pa. to ANNA MARIA, daughter of the late Jacob Frank.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kennard, Mr. MORDECAI DAVIS, to Miss ELIZABETH W. EDGER.

On Monday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gimal, Mr. DANIEL HAAS, to Miss CHARLOTTE BEES, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Washburn, HENRY ATWATER of New Haven, to MARTHA A. S. CHARNLEY, of Philadelphia.

In New York, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. JAMES MERRITT, to Miss LYDIA REBECCA CHANDLER, both of this city.

In New York, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, ISAAC P. TRIMBLE, M. D. to Jane, daughter of the late Caleb S. Riggs, Esq. all of that city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Reichert, Mr. LEWIS CHRISTIAN HOFFMEISTER, to Miss HANNAH CATHARINE GAUSE.

By the same, Mr. FREDERICK WM. RUSH, to Miss WILHELMINA CAROLINE GAUSE, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. STEPHEN KEARNS, to Miss ELENOR MATHIAS, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. JOSEPH GODFREY, to Miss ARTHEA CORSON, both of New Jersey.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Mr. JAMES FISHER, of Boston, to Miss JULIA TURNER, of this city, daughter of Mr. Wm. Turner.

On Tuesday, 13th inst. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. FAIRMAN LOTT, to Mrs. HENRIETTA PIDGEON.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. C. A. Lippincott, Mr. THADDEUS R. SAMSEN, to Miss MARY DIEHT YOUNG, daughter of the late Jeremiah Young, of Southwark.

Died,

On the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZA MIDDLECOTT, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE GETTS, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. DOROTHEA DURKEY, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. JOSEPH WATSON, late Mayor of the city, in the 57th year of his age.

On the 7th inst. PETER YETTER.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. Charles Ley, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. Miss HANNAH O. P. DUNNING, of Brunswick, Me.

On Friday, the 9th inst. SAMUEL HIGHLANDS, aged 32 years.

On Friday afternoon, 9th inst. Mrs. AMY COWPLAND, in the 34th year of her age.

On Saturday evening, 10th inst. WILLIAM ROSS, in the 34th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, 10th inst. after a short but severe illness, ISAAC LIBBY BIRD, in the 21st year of his age.

Suddenly, at Brooklyn, New York, on the morning of the 7th inst. LOUISA, youngest daughter of Mrs. A. C. Crease of Roxborough, Philadelphia county.

On the 3d inst. of consumption, HENRY HOLCOMBE, son of Calvin and Mary Tubbs, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 8th inst. Mr. JAMES RALPH, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. CHARLES S. PETERSON, in the 30th year of his age.

At Reading, Pa. Mrs. PERSEAH MORGAN, consort of Edmund Morgan, in the 38th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JOHN S. PRATT, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 8th inst. BARNEY FARRIS, aged 25 years.

On the 7th inst. Mr. HUGH CARROLL, in the 53d year of his age.

In Nashua, N. H. on the 2d inst. STEPHEN CONLAY, a soldier of the revolution, aged 95 years.

On the 8th inst. Mr. WILLIAM H. FLETCHER, formerly of Prince George's county, Maryland, in the 49th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. ISAIAH EVANS, aged 85 years, 1 month and 3 days.

On the 4th inst. JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Harriet Louisa Battle, aged 9 months.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst. THEODORE CUYLER, infant son of Joseph and Jane C. Patterson.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE K. wife of Joshua Cowpland.

On the 5th inst. CHARLES H. PLACE, aged 3 years and 2 months, son of John A. and Elizabeth V. Place.

On the 7th inst. JOHN FINN.

On the 7th inst. in the 53th year of his age, SAMUEL CALHOUN, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica, in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

On the 7th inst. SARAH LOUISA, youngest daughter of Stephen and Hannah Purnell, aged 3 years.

On Tuesday evening, 13th inst. HENRY LAVELY aged 31 years.

On the 13th inst. JOSEPH HENRY, son of James S. and Catharine Van Osten, aged 8 months.

On Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, JOSEPH SCOTT, in the 21st year of his age.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst. ANN HANCE, aged 56 years.

On the 12th inst. THOMAS LOWRY, aged 31 years.

On the 11th inst. FREDERICK HOFFMASTER.

On the 12th ult. near Liberty, Upper Missouri, RICHARD HELMUTH, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 11th inst. CHARLES JONES, aged 78 years.

On Sunday evening, 11th inst. after a long and protracted illness, HENRY CLAY, youngest son of David W. and Helen Cameron, aged 2 years and 9 months.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE STINEMAN, in the 39th year of her age.

On the 7th inst. Mr. WM. ALCOCK, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDERSON, wife of Thos. Anderson, in the 62d year of her age. [The Western papers will please publish the above notice.]

On the 6th inst. ELIZABETH HINAN, aged 54 years.

On the 6th inst. JOSEPH A. HEAPS, aged 2 years, 5 mos. and 12 days.

DURHAM Cattle, at Public Sale.—Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 11th of MAY NEXT, 1841, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Glenfield Farm, about 6½ miles from the city of Philadelphia, and about 1½ miles from the borough of Frankford, the entire stock of C. J. Wolbert, comprising about 50 head of HORNED CATTLE, a few of which are a cross between the Devon and Durham—the residue thorough bred Durham, either imported or derived directly from imported Stock—about 30 of the latter very fine young Bulls and Heifers.

Among the Bulls will be found the SPLENDID and UNRIVALLED imported COLOSTRA, winner of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society's silver medal. Most of the Young Stock have been sired by Colostra, their Dams all imported.

Among the Cows will be found the celebrated Butter Cow, FLORA, formerly the property of the Honorable C. A. Barnitz, of York county, Penn. Flora has yielded 20 pounds of butter in one week; her cream possesses the singular property of being turned into butter in ten seconds by simply placing it in a bowl and stirring with a spoon.

BERKSHIRES. Also, at the same time, several litters, (from two to four months old) Berkshire Pigs, as well as their Dams. The pigs are sired by BEN, imported per Monongahela, Captain Miercken, from Liverpool; and PRINCE ALBERT, imported by Col. Williams, of Long Island, New York. PRINCE ALBERT won the highest prize, [a *Silver Cup*] at the National American Institute, and is believed to be the only pure *White* Berkshire in this country. Catalogues ten days previous to sale.

N. B.—Gentlemen at a distance who may feel inclined to attend this sale, are hereby most positively assured, (the proprietor having sold his Farm,) that the sale will be without limitation or reserve, and that none of the cattle will be sold previous to the day therein announced for public sale. Terms cash. C. J. WOLBERT & Co.

ap 17-3t Auctioneers.

Chesterfield Boarding School, for Boys under 14 years of age. Situated on the Crosswicks Road, about three miles from Bordentown, N. J.

The School will open for the Summer term, on the 17th day of the 5th month, 1841.

In the government of the School, care will be extended to form such habits and inculcate such principles, as will best advance the welfare of the pupils, both morally and physically.

The scholars will be expected to attend (with their Teacher) Friends' Meeting at Crosswicks, about three fourths of a mile distant.

The number of Boys limited to twenty-eight.

TERMS—Sixty dollars per term of twenty two weeks, payable half in advance, the remainder in the middle of the term; Books and Stationary included, no extra charge.

It is desirable that the outer garments of the Boys should be dark color,—and all the clothing marked with the pupil's name. HENRY W. RIDGWAY.

REFERENCES—

Joseph Ridgway, No. 70 Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

George Truman, No. 165 Arch street, "

George M. Justice, No. 149 Market st. "

ap 17 3m*

HOLMESBURG Seminary for Young Ladies. The summer term of this institution will commence on the first of May next.

The Misses Chapman have been engaged in teaching for a number of years, and they flatter themselves, have given very general satisfaction to parents who have had daughters under their care. The situation of the school is healthy and agreeable, and parents desirous of sending their children into the country, are assured there is no village in the neighborhood of this city more easy of access.

The charge per quarter of twelve weeks for boarding, washing, and instruction in the usual branches of a polite English education is $45; the extra charges are for music $15, dancing $10, and drawing and French each $6. More particulars will be made known at the Seminary, and references given to gentlemen who have had daughters or wards there for a considerable length of time.

ap 17-3m*

Kimberton Boarding School.—The Summer term in this institution commences the 3d of 5th month, and ends 1st of 10th month next. Females only are admitted. Price charged for board and tuition seventy-five dollars, payable as follows, viz—

Twenty five dollars upon entrance,

do. 1st of 8th month,

do. at end of term,

or, if paid at commencement, seventy dollars.

For drawing, painting or the French language five dollars extra are charged.

The communications with Philadelphia, is daily, by the Reading Railroad,—to Phœnixville, and thence by stage,—then three miles, to Kimberton, requiring little over two hours. Parents can accompany their children, remain several hours at the school, and return in the evening to the city. Depot on Broad St. corner of Cherry St.

For admission of new Scholars, apply at the School, by letter or otherwise—to EMMOR KIMBER,

m27-4t* Superintendent.

SILVER PLATE, SPOON AND FORK MANUFACTORY, *South West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets*. The subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufactured prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing, kept constantly on hand and made expressly to their order.

nov 1 '39—tf R. & W. WILSON

HALL PAPERS.—Just received a large assortment of French Papers, consisting of Satin, Fresco, Silver and White Satin Wall Papers, &c. together with every variety of their own manufacture. Borders, Views, Fire Screens, &c. all of which are offered whole sale or retail at the lowest possible prices.

FINN & NEWLAND.

No. 142 Chesnut st. above 5th opposite the theatre.

Paper Hangings warranted to be done in the best manner. mar 6-tf

JUST PUBLISHED.—POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS, OR EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN. Being practical observations on diseases of the Generative System; with a concise Anatomical Review of its Organs, and a Physiological account of their functions, together with remarks on the more probable cause of local and general debility; with many interesting observations and remarks occurring in a most extensive practice. To which is added,

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, by William Young, M. D. Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, &c. &c. published by the author, and sold at No. 152 Spruce street between 4th and 5th, Philadelphia, and booksellers generally.

"This little important Treatise is replete with practical and scientific information; we can conscientiously recommend its serious perusal to those who suffer from the maladies on which it treats. Such a work as Dr. Young's has long been a desideratum with a numerous class of patients, to whom its easy and popular style will not fail to recommend itself, and we venture to predict that this very judicious and well timed Surgical Essay will, ere long, become a manual in the hands of the afflicted."—*Reporter.*

A comprehensive exposition of the nature and treatment of all diseases of the generative system, whether the result of contagion, hereditary causes, or the wear and tear of human life, from the simplest urethral disturbance to the severe state of local debility and irritation, whereby the invalid may conduct his case, without the knowledge of his most intimate friend.

MARRIAGE. ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR. ON MARRIAGE.—Its intent, obligations, and Physical and constitutional disqualifications, Medically considered, with an Exposition of the Structure and purposes of the Reproductive System; the hereditary transmission of qualities, and the accidents and infirmities incident to YOUTH, MATURITY AND OLD AGE.

The subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly interesting cases and diagrams.

TO FEMALES. FEMALE'S VADE MECUM. ALSO BY THE SAME.—A Non medical Analysis of the Complaints incidental to Females, in which are offered some important admonitions on the peculiar debilities attending their circumstances sympathies, and formation, illustrated by cases. Intended for the use of females only, and addressed to the youth and maturity of that sex.

Stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat.—Hor.

The silly modesty of the foolish conceals an incurable ulcer.

☞ Persons at a distance can have either of these publications sent to any part of the United States, Canadas, West Indies, &c. by enclosing a one dollar note on any solvent bank, or eight copies for five dollars, addressed,

sep 26-1y Dr. WM. YOUNG, Philadelphia.

WORMS! Worms! Worms! Jayne's Tonic VERMIFUGE.—This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys WORMS, neutralizes acidity or sourness of the Stomach, increases the appetite, and acts as a general and permanent Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, &c. and is almost a certain cure for FEVER and AGUE, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels, of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it—it is impossible for worms to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is *always improved* by its use, even when no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, which the proprietor does not consider necessary to publish.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child between two and three years old, and says that in a few days she discharged *one hundred and thirty seven large Worms.*

Mr. Joseph A. Louis, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of two weeks, discharged upward of thirty pieces of TAPE WORM and was thereby perfectly cured.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter about three years old; when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entirely of *little white thread Worms*. He says "they came away from her, not only by *hundreds*, but I may truly say, by *thousands*, separately and in solid knots as balls as hickory nuts, composed entirely of dead worms."

SICK HEADACHE.—Many ladies and gentlemen have found this Vermifuge to be a permanent cure for Sick Headache.

PILES.—Numerous cases of Piles have been perfectly cured by the use of this valuable Vermifuge.

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon (prepared by a regular physician,) is now offered to them, and can be had of Dr. JAYNE, No. 20 South THIRD street, Philadelphia, and of all persons who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam, Price 50 cents. dec 5 6m

CONSUMPTION, that awful and fatal destroyer of human life, whose ravages spread over all the Universe, and hurries *millions* into an untimely grave. Thousands, yea tens of thousands of valuable lives could have been prolonged, and many yet dwell with us, if a remedy had been discovered in due time equal to Doctor SWAYNE'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, prepared from an *Extract of the Wild Cherry*. The curative properties of this famous tree are apparent to most of us—which forms the leading ingredient in the above valuable medicine. No one heretofore has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a *Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood*, or other symptoms which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours and distressing nights turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose. Afflicted persons, you must be careful, and not grasp at the many inexperienced compounds which almost daily spring up like shadows and fall; you must be led to believe, and experience will teach you, that you are building a foundation for a serious disease, if duped by such useless mixtures. Therefore, you who are afflicted with Consumption, or symptoms which indicate it, spare no time in procuring the medicine which has been tested by the most experienced physicians, and pronounced superior, and inferior to none extant. This medicine is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which has been in general use for many years, during which time thousands of persons have been raised from their beds of sickness by its use to the enjoyment of their nearest friends, and dearest relatives. The wonderful effects of this medicine are highly substantiated by numerous recommendations from individuals of the first respectability and society, (who are among those whose lives have been spared and prolonged) which can be seen, if desired, by calling at the OFFICE, No. 19 north EIGHTH street, Philadelphia, where the medicine can always be obtained. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

The above MEDICINE, from its powerful tonic and strengthening effect, is an effectual remedy for weakness, and all nervous affections, from whatever cause they may arise.

The above medicine may also be had of Richard Norris, of William. No. 231 Market street, Baltimore.

All orders must be addressed to DR. SWAYNE,

N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and RACE streets, Philadelphia. feb 27 6m

To the Citizens of New England.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Whereas, a young man by the name of Franklin O. Howard, formerly a clerk in the office No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, having recently advertised in the Boston Daily Times, that said office is removed, and that he is the agent for the sale of the Indian Vegetable Pills, or Indian Purgative of the North American College of Health—this is to inform the public that no such removal has taken place, and that F. O. Howard is an impostor; he not only having no appointment for the sale of said medicine, but was a short time ago actually dismissed from the business on account of certain irregularities, which his own conduct may compel me hereafter to make public.

The citizens of New England are therefore cautioned against purchasing medicine of said F. O. H. as he cannot by any possibility *honestly* have the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills for sale.

Agents are also earnestly requested to be on their guard, as it is feared he will endeavor to palm himself on them as the authorized agent, and thus pass upon them a counterfeit, and perhaps dangerous article.

Purchasers will observe, the genuine medicine has WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Indian Purgative, of the North American College of Health, on the sides of the boxes, and that all others are counterfeit, intended not only to deceive the unwary, but to bring the genuine medicine into disrepute.

The only office in Boston for the sale of the Indian Vegetable Pills, is at

198 TREMONT STREET.

Principal Office and General Depot,

169 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Vice President of the N. A. College of Health.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1841. jan 16—3m

HIRSTS' SEED WAREHOUSE, No. South 4th st. east side, 3 doors North of Chesnut, and 1 square South of Market street, Philadelphia.

The subscribers offer for sale, the largest and finest collection of articles in their business to be found in America.

WARRANTED Vegetable Garden, Field and Grass Seeds of the purest quality. The collection contains all the finest standard sorts, with 150 entirely new and superior varieties of all the principal kinds. Am. growth.

FLOWER SEEDS in the choicest sort, the most superb collection to be found in the country, contains over 300 entirely new sorts, raised and selected expressly for this establishment by first florists, in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland and America, and to be obtained at no other establishment.

BULBOUS ROOTS, in their various seasons, as Double and Single Named Hyacinths, Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculus, Polyanthus Narcissus, Amaryllis, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, Tigridias, Crocus, &c. in the most select variety, our own growth, or imported direct from the best cultivators in Holland.

FRUIT and ornamental Trees, and Shrubberies.

GREEN and Hot House Plants of the finest kind.

BOOKS on Agriculture, Floriculture, and Rural Economy.

AGRICULTURAL Tools and Implements of the best kinds. French Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, and Ruta Baga Seeds for cattle.

FARMS SEED SEEDS, as Canary, Rape, Hemp, Maw, Millet, Rough Rice or Paddy, &c.

Bird Cages, Bird Founts, Canary and other Birds of fine song, Fish Globes for Gold Fish, Bulb and Hand glasses.

☞ Southern and Western merchants dealing in Seeds can be supplied by the lb. or in packages, to suit each one distinctly labelled, and containing practical directions for its culture. Catalogues gratis. Communications will be instantly attended to. Orders from a distance will be faithfully attended to as though the purchaser were on the spot. H. S. & F. M. HIRST.

jan 16 3m Seedsmen and Florists.

DAVID EVANS' Patent Water and Provision Coolers, Filterers, Fire Proof Iron Chests, Doors, and Hoisting Machines, manufactured and sold at No. 76 south Second street, south-west corner of Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

D. Evans still continues to manufacture his Patent Water and Provision Coolers, and Filterers, of which upward of three hundred are now in successful operation. The water for use is contained in stone jars, zinc vessels being rejected in consequence of their injurious properties.

Having received instructions from JOHN SANDERSON, the celebrated Filterer preparer, he is now ready to furnish said article as good as those manufactured by the inventor, and always keeps on hand an assortment of the same, warranted equal to any, capable of filtering from 1 to 60 gallons of water per hour. All Filterers warranted for two years.

He also continues to manufacture his Patent Hoisting Machines, both double and single, of which there are now upward of 400 in operation in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile, &c. &c. and as an evidence of their superiority, he refers to those whom he has sold them for the fact that no accident has ever occurred in the use of them.

He likewise manufactures Fire Proof Iron Chests, (without using wood or plank of any kind,) for the safe keeping of books, papers, money, jewellery, silver plate, &c. lined with a composition calculated to resist the greatest degree of heat, with superior Locks, and finished in the best manner.

Always on hand, Fire Proof Doors, Truck Wagons, Vault Grates, Stoves, &c. all manufactured of the best materials and most approved construction.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above articles before purchasing elsewhere. ja 23-1y

SILK Worm Eggs.—Pea Nut and Setna White Silk Worm Eggs of the first quality for sale by the subscriber at 390 Market street.

N. B. Also Prolimatoose Silk Roots.

feb 20 tf CHAS. CADWALLADER.

THE OLIO.

Tattered in the cause of life.
That grass is all no flavor.

Again.
Oh, give me the blue stone!
The basic and bleak
May be just as true one,
I know not, since I
But none shall persuade me
The favored lies
In the heart's that needs me
In other than blest!

I love them! I love them!
I've made up my mind—
The more there's them
Love pure as I feel!
Less radiant its brightness,
Transparent its flow,
Than mortal wrapt in brightness
Eyes mirrored to me!

Cast down in confusion,
Half fear, half delight,
With lower, subdued vision
To brighten the bright.
Oh blue eyes, and that eyes,
And tender and blissful—
Dupes never—but lessons—
What that is—a kiss is!

GOOD RACE VS FIRST PRINCIPLES.—What! all these societies, and excelsiors, and fictiondoms, and all this nonsense on this hill of fair ideas? Whither, ere all these regnums and other fairies rest, ours enough outshine?"

"Certainly—what shall I help you to, sir—some of the bits de trees?"

"Tote de what?"

"Tote de trees."

"Me—he's a perfect stranger. Give me some *boiled ham*—when I fall back upon first principles I know what I'm about."

EASTERN WISDOM.—In the city of Bagdad, a blind man with a jar upon his shoulder and a lantern in his hand was accosted by a person mocking him to the street, thus, "As thou hast no eyes, poor man, of what services to thee will lanterns be then?" "It is not," replied the blind man, "for my own use always I carry it,—it is for fear such a heedless fellow as thou art should run against me, to the loss of my jar, which has cost me much trouble to fill."

JOHN RANDOLPH.—It is said of the eccentric John Randolph, that a political opponent who wished to draw him into a quarrel, one day boldly met him on the sidewalk in Washington, with the remark, "I do not turn out for every vile scoundrel I meet."

"But I," said Randolph, with an expressive wave of the hand, "always do," and suiting the action to the word, he turned one side and went on his way.

SELFISHNESS OR LOVE.—Laugh at me if you will, I know that you men cannot understand this sort of devotion—you do not know the feeling—you are all selfish—aye, the very best of you even in your love. We love with all our souls—love you better than ourselves; you love us, it may be, but always rate us less than yourselves; say, Master Edward, are not lies its fealts; but give them their due merits—they do really love."

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.—Do you admire fine paintings?" asked a gentleman of a young lady, the other day, who seemed extremely pensive at contemplating an exhibition of landscapes. "Yes, indeed," she replied, with the utmost naivete, the blushes upon her cheeks attesting the truth of the remark: "I'm indeed, sir, *I paint myself.*"

INSOLVENT.—The time was when industry was fashionable and none were ashamed to practice it. But they have changed—fashion rules the world, and idler has gone out of fashion with those who can live without it; and until a reform is had, we may bid farewell to many a comfort we might otherwise enjoy.

WITTY.—A rude ignorant fellow called on the late James Howe, the painter, who was so well known for his spirited representations of horses and animals, and inquired of he was the man that "drew the pictures o' brute beasts?" "I am," replied Howe, "shall I take your likeness?"

CHEERFULNESS.—Walking with Coleridge in the country we saw washed linen hanging in a village church yard. He said, "The inhabitants dry these clothes on the graves of their ancestors." After a pause he added, "The scene appears as if the ghosts had hung up their shrouds."

MARRIAGE.—A man who passes through life without marrying, is like a fair measure left by the builder unfinished. The half that a complete case is destay from neglect, or becomes at best but a sorry tenement, wanting the addition of that which makes the whole useful.

A CORDIAL SOUL.—A loving healthful sort of a genius went to see his sweetheart one night, and being rather hard run for matter of conversation, said to her, after a long pause, "Thally, did you ever then an owl? what leg eyes they got, hasnt they?"

A GOOD REPORT.—A lawyer once jocingly asked a Quaker if he could tell the difference between sine and fallacies. "O, yes," said the Quaker, "a fallacy is a great lawyer; his sisters are admired by every one; you are sine, but not his sister.

A GREAT TRUTH.—How are we the dupes of show and circumstance! How different is virtue, clothed in purple and enthroned in state, from virtue naked and destitute, and perishing obscurely in a wilderness!

MAN COAL.—Mosher, who is this Caroline Cole, that so much is said of in the papers?" "She was a British lady, my son, that McNabb ran away with, and threw over the Niagara.

THE FIRST SUPPLICATION.—An exchange paper says that the most important exercise for a young lady to ask, when a man pops the question, is—"Do you take a newspaper, and pay for it?"

EZEKIEL'S WIT.—One Richard Tate, was recently expelled from Turner, Me., for his impertinence and contempt. Ephraim says the Turner people would not be *Dick-Tate-ed* to.

CONSCIENCE OUT'S SELF.—He who commands himself, commands the world too; and the more authority you have over others, the more command you must have over yourself.

PHRENOLOGICAL.—Hood in his novel of Tylenly Hall, says that phrenologists have never satisfactorily accounted for the fact that, when a man is puzzled, he scratches his head.

WELLBRIDGE.—"I reckon I'll give over travelling for a spell," as the fat cold water his foot was caught in a steel trap.

A FRIEND IS WELLBRIDGE.—It appears rather equally," as Prince Albert said when the royal "e" slept slowly.

HARD TIMES.—Ask the market gardener "are are turnips?" and he answers that they are *fine —very fat.*

ATTORNEY.—The fool has his heart on his tongue; the wise man keeps his tongue in his heart.

QUERY.—To live quietly one should be blind, deaf and dumb.

The Rising Generation.

We once "visited" a country school in Pumpkinville, kept by a Mr. Obadiah Smith, between a clump of elder bushes and a brook by *Frog pond.* The object of our visit was, of course, to see what progress the "rising generation" were making in the walk of literature and science; and we soon came to the conclusion that we came away highly satisfied, and much more amused.

Having seated our dignified self in the master's stiff, chilly, uncushioned arm log over the other—waiting for the first exhibition.

"Fifth class take their places to read," was the grand signal for an attack on our gravity! at which command out scampered into the middle of the floor an interesting looking lot of urchins; truly! unwashed, unkempt, unshorn and uncombed was the general aspect. After they had writhed, twisted and squirmed through the reading of the usual lesson, came on the spelling! Tim Titmouse, whose low frock and cherished apron ornamented the feet of the class, was a "booby" at spelling—Witness his efforts:

"Timothy, spell *love*."

"H, o, v, lov, e, r, ez, —*luv-ezzes*."

"The next, &c."

"Tim the mark, Timothy, and spell *goat*."

"G, o, g-o, t, t—*go-it*."

Next came a *close* in parsing.

[Master reads:] "Boys are less studious than girls, lickalced patter boys."

"Boys is an indefinite article—imperative mood, singular noun, objective case, and agrees with girls."

"Give your rule."

"Conjunctions always connect nouns and all kinds of genders."—*New York Mercury.*

Scotch Shells.

A priest, "on holy thoughts intent," inquires with due gravity, of an honest yeoman, standing before him at a Scotch country kirk, with his wife by his side, and an infant in his arms for baptism, whether he feels himself prepared for so important an occasion? "*Prepared!*" cries John, in an indignant key, his astonishment fairly getting the better of his reverence for the minister: "I has a fether a' heavenbe hahn', ten tons hame, a gude fat hobbock, an' a gallon o' the best Highlan' whusky; an' I wud just like to ken what mair preparation ye wudd expect frae a man in my condition o' life? He meant 'the christening' at home. A kindred mistake is made by another peasant, who hearing "Prince Albert" prayed for in the service, fancies a small steam-boat of that name as the object intended; and on coming out of church, is greatly incensed, that the minister should so far forget himself as to pray for "the muckle-sheil o' a thing they ca' *Prince Albert*," a craft one smokie bigger than a common wherry, that carries a steam engin, and a sma' steam-kettle in the belly"—the very impudence of the thing was outrageous."

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"You don't say so, Sophronia."

"Yes I have too, and its something very curious."

Well now, what is it, Sophronia, do tell."

"No I won't."

"Why not?"

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"Then you won't tell me?"—

"Why—no—y-y-yes—be I won't, because you will mention it to somebody."

"Never! now what is it you've heard, Sophronia?"

"Won't you mention it, Ephraim?" (Pitting him affectionately on the cheek.)

"Certainly not—tell me now—come do."

"They say—(giving him another soft tap on the cheek)—they say you and I are to be married!"

Double or Quit.

I've counted you. Sir, for twelve months or more.
And see rather more than better—
Tis a heavy game truly I've played, and 'tis so,
I hope you'll allow me to double or quit!

A Flower for Your Window.

A rough tree grows up, and at the tips of his rugged and dark branches he puts forth—tender, smooth, shining, and hanging delicately—the guiltier, the cheek-like beauty of the peach. The stone dug out of it in a garden where Indian corn was growing, and some of the cobs were plucked to show us. First one leaf or sheath was picked off, then another, then another, then a fourth, and so on, as if a fruit seller was unpacking fruit out of papers; and at last we came, inside, to the grains of the corn, packed up into curmelier-shapes and sizes, and each differing from the other in color. Which is the most wonderful seen? Is it the rich hand (for it is not his workmanship also?) Love sustains, and because the heart also is a flower which has a right to be tranquil in the garden of the All-Wise.

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Give me the means of presenting to man's view the beautiful and sometimes sublime creations of genius—the painting, the statue, the gush of eloquence, the wild charm of true poetry, and the divine harmony of sweet sounds—and I will do more to suppress low crime and improve public morals, in one year, than racks and dungeons, and gibbet, or scourge and pulley, would effect in a century. Even look for the subduing influence of beauty.—for beauty is every thing which springs from the sense and desire for perfection, implanted by God deep in the human heart—and whatever is most beautiful—and the mighty lion, or the treacherous leopard lick the hand which caresses them.

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The number of witnesses," said a learned judge, "always increase the probability of a fact. Two are better than one, and three are better than two."

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Epitaphs.

All over death this cover earth
An owner earth unfold,
And outside may touch us of its birth.
Once its gates of gold.
Then sparkle fire, encoiled all
From the shades and shapes they were,
Though still their primitive features keep
By the laurels they loved before.
We know them not, but feel the mood,
They make in threading all around;
Their office erect and mighty prayer
Pass without noise and sound.
Yet sometimes in unwieldy place,
Soft nature's twilight rests,
We meet them with concerned face,
Outside their golden gates.
Though dim, as they come over be,
Like steps far off and not at ork,
With the sun upon their wings.

Master Humphrey's Clock.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

CONCLUDED.

CHAPTER THE SIXTY-SIXTH.

KIT was an elegant next morning, but springing from his bed, he dressed himself hastily, kissed his mother and sister, and hastened to the office. Barry of spirits consequent upon the events of the preceding night, and the prospect of success he had hoped at night, had troubled his sleep strangely. He had been dreaming of Quilp, and was heavy-headed almost but pillow that it was rest to rise.

Mr. Garland was in his private room, great labor with a long parcel before him. "And so you have come at last," said he, looking up. "I suppose you have been to bed a long time.—to be performed on first in that lieutenant of yours, Kit, and I have been waiting myself for you, but only lately arrived. Sit down, sir, and attend to me. I have some painful business to transact with you, and some painful enterprise, certain to task his utmost powers of forbearance and self-command, to perform with you. Sit down, sir, and look me in the face."

Kit looked at his master, and sat down. Before he had been up a quarter of an hour the whole house were acquainted with the circumstances of the night, and the surprising prospects that had opened upon them. Kit, therefore, could do nothing himself, but he overlooked every thing, and he was in a state of excitement which rendered the work of packing and making ready most lovely on, and the parcel which he had brought with him was speedily placed. Then Kit began to wish they had not been quite so hasty, and that they had waited for the coach, and that they had not left the house so early, and that they were there, and there was nothing but breakfast to do. The breakfast was at length over, and they were on the road.

The time was, though. There was Barbara. Barbara was not here, to be sure, but she was in the next village, and they would pass near it. Some few years ago, Barbara had been a source of great anxiety to Kit, and the remembrance of the many struggles which had come upon him on suddenly every night before he could get to sleep, for thinking of her, was still fresh in his mind.—Barbara.

Barbara, the truth must be told—as it ever ought to be. Barbara was not a beauty. Barbara was not a fine lady. Barbara was not the leader of the occasion; and Barbara—had no pretensions to be the queen of any company or life in the service, fancies a small steam-boat of that name as the object intended; and on coming out of church, is greatly incensed, that the minister should so far forget himself as to pray for "the muckle-sheil o' a thing they ca' *Prince Albert*," a craft one smokie bigger than a common wherry, that carries a steam engin, and a sma' steam-kettle in the belly"—the very impudence of the thing was outrageous."

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"Are you a good listener?"

Like most of mankind," returned Mr. Garland, with a smile, "I am sometimes; and if not sometimes, I ought to be, for I am often asked."

"I have a short narrative on my hips," replied the old man, "and will tell it to you, if you please."

Mr. Garland drew his chair a little closer to the old gentleman's sleeve, and composed himself to listen.

"In this district there lived two brothers, who had once been partners in business, but who, having retired from it with handsome fortunes, were now living in the same street, where they resided side by side in two large houses, which were detached from each other by a garden and coach-house. The younger brother was a bachelor, and had never married; but the elder had been married many a day, and had a family. The younger brother was rich, and the elder was rich, and both were wholly retired from business.

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"The younger brother had been a thrifty man in his youth, and had married early in life a woman who had a little money, and who was a notable housewife. She had died, and left him with one child, a daughter, who was now grown up. The elder brother had married a woman who had no money, and who was a notable housewife. She had died, and left him with a family of children, who were now grown up. The younger brother's daughter was the prettiest girl in the world, and the elder brother's daughters were the prettiest girls in the world. The younger brother's daughter was the prettiest girl in the world, and the elder brother's daughters were the prettiest girls in the world. The younger brother's daughter was the prettiest girl in the world, and the elder brother's daughters were the prettiest girls in the world.

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